



Gen. Antonio de Spínola

In Bid to Widen His Support

Spinola Woos Conservative Portuguese

By Miguel Acoca

LISBON, June 11 (WP).—President Antonio de Spínola is taking quick steps to expand his power base beyond the armed forces movement and to appeal to the large number of conservatives in Portugal and in the African colonies of Angola, Portuguese Guinea and Mozambique.

Gen. Spínola's decision to create what the Portuguese are calling the cult of "Spinolism" has reassured conservatives here and in the colonies who have feared a sellout to black African liberation movements.

The general's bid to put distance between himself and the armed forces movement by going to the people also appears to have pleased Western diplomats.

General Trusted

Like many Portuguese conservatives and bureaucrats whose power and position have remained undiminished since the April 25 coup which brought Gen. Spínola to power, the diplomats trust the aristocratic soldier. They are in the dark, however, about the movement's young officers, many of whom do not hide the fact that they are Socialists, liberals and even Marxists.

As more people bemoaned the failure of "authority" in factories, the press and political rallies, Gen. Spínola approved the arrest

of a Maoist militant last week, the first political detention since the dictatorship was overthrown.

Official sources said that Jose Luis Saldanha Sanches, 39, member of a Maoist group and editor of its newspaper, Popular Struggle, was arrested because the paper had urged soldiers in Portugal and in the colonies to

A Poll on Nixon Barred in Saigon

SAIGON, June 11 (NYT).—The South Vietnamese government has ordered an opposition newspaper to abandon a survey of readers' attitudes on whether President Nixon should be impeached.

The paper, Dien Tin, had received 543 responses to a published questionnaire, but had not had a chance to print any results before the government order.

The paper's staff member in charge of the poll said 92 percent of those responding wanted Mr. Nixon out of office, with 80 percent contending that the President was an obstacle to peace in Vietnam. Since Dien Tin is an anti-government paper, its readers are likely to be anti-government as well, and therefore opposed to U.S. involvement in Vietnam.

"desert with their weapons."

Often jailed by the ousted dictatorship and wounded once by the police, Mr. Sanches was sent this time to a military prison near the Spanish border Friday night.

Maoists and other extreme leftists demonstrated for his release. The Communist party, however, approved his arrest.

It was typical of the general's political tactics that while pressuring the Communist party to keep the radical left and labor at bay, he was bringing rightist politicians associated with the dictatorship into his administration.

His civilian appointments to the 21-member Council of State, for instance, have included Azeredo Perdigao, a political worker under the late dictator Antonio de Oliveira Salazar, and Diogo Freitas, a collaborator of Marcello Caetano, the premier deposed by the April coup.

Right Dominates

The two plus Gen. Spínola and the six senior junta officers, more than balance out the seven votes held by the officers who represent the armed forces movement on the council.

The armed forces movement, however, retains direct access to Gen. Spínola not only through officers on the provisional president's staff, but through Francisco da Costa Gomes, chairman of the joint chiefs of staff and vice-president of the National Salvation Junta, which remains at the top of the complex post-revolutionary power structure.

Gen. Costa Gomes is thought to be much more in sympathy with the movement's idealistic young officers than Gen. Spínola. Gen. Costa Gomes, in effect, took part in an aborted military coup against Salazar in 1961 because he believed that Portugal could not win a colonial war to preserve its African colonies. At the time Gen. Spínola remained aloof from the rebels.

Last week Gen. Spínola named Gen. Silvino Silverio Marques, a rightist, to be governor of Angola, a post he held 12 years ago under the dictatorship. The new Mozambique governor is Henrique Soares d' Melo, a Socialist lawyer from Lourenço Marques.

Luzon Storm Kills 14

MANILA, June 11 (AP).—Tropical storm Dinah, which slashed across the Philippines' main island of Luzon yesterday and today, killed at least 14 persons and damaged some \$720,000 worth of crops and property, the government said.



BANNER DAY—Cairo workman finishes placing the American flag beside that of Egypt on the route President Nixon will take when he arrives here today.

'Proof' of Wiretap Role Is Claimed

Senate Grants Review of Kissinger Case

(Continued from Page 1)

panel was more than mere allegations about Mr. Kissinger's part in the wiretapping.

"There was positive proof," he said.

Announcing the Senate Foreign Relations Committee's unanimous decision to grant Mr. Kissinger's request and review the case, Sen. Edmund Muskie, D-Maine, expressed his full support for Mr. Kissinger and said he does not believe now that he should resign.

There was wide support on Capitol Hill for the secretary, whose negotiating skill produced the Syrian-Israeli and Egyptian-Israeli disengagement accords. Many legislators said a Kissinger resignation would be a disaster for world peace.

However, Sen. Muskie, who headed the Foreign Relations Subcommittee on Surveillance, which has probed national security wiretaps, said it is "vital that this matter [of Mr. Kis-

singer's role] be cleared up as soon as possible."

Sen. Muskie complained that the Justice Department had refused his subcommittee's request for FBI copies of all requests for authorization of the wiretaps and all other documents concerning them. Sen. Muskie, saying the issue would have been cleared up by now save for the refusal, released a May 2 letter from Attorney General William French Smith declining to submit the material because the U.S. District Court had ordered the documents sealed.

At a news conference, Rep. Eliot L. Engel, D-N.Y., said that there is a conflict and if there is a conflict, then he lied and that would be the wrong thing for him to do.

"He's done a remarkable job diplomatically and there may be pressure on us to get off his back, but I think the facts speak for themselves."

Another House Judiciary Committee member, Rep. Jerome Wadsworth, D-Calif., who advocates the impeachment of Mr. Nixon, said he believed the secretary might be vulnerable.

"My impression is that Dr. Kissinger is plagued with some of the problems the whole administration has been plagued with," he told newsmen.

In other comment, Sen. Alan Cranston, D-Calif., called it "incredibly sad that Watergate is now threatening to bring down even Henry Kissinger, the one man in the Nixon administration who has achieved so much in terms of peace."

The Senate Foreign Relations Committee chairman, William Fulbright, D-Ark., said that the panel was undertaking the review at Mr. Kissinger's request. "He himself," he said, did not feel the secretary should quit. "I think it would have a bad effect," he said. "I would hate to see him resign over a matter like this."

Senate Majority Leader Mike Mansfield, D-Mont., a member of the committee, said Mr. Kissinger told him last week of his intentions and reported that he told the secretary "he should not even consider" resigning. "He has been an absolutely superb secretary of state," he said.

Sen. George Aiken of Vermont, the 81-year-old ranking Republican on the Foreign Relations Committee, read a news bulletin of Mr. Kissinger's remarks and said to a reporter: "The damned fool can't he take it? Why that's part of the business, being criticized."

Kissinger Threatens to Quit

(Continued from Page 1)

ous investigation going on in the United States."

He disclosed that on Sunday he had sent a letter to Sen. William Fulbright, D-Ark., chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, asking for a new review of the wiretapping charges. Then he read the contents of the letter, which said in part:

"The innuendoes which now imply that new evidence concerning my testimony has come to light are without foundation," he said.

"All the available evidence is to the best of my knowledge contained in the public and closed hearings which preceded my confirmation."

Discussing his role in the security investigations, he said it was a case of choosing the lesser of two evils.

"I find wiretapping distasteful," he said. "I find leaks distasteful, and therefore, a choice had to be made. So, in retrospect, this seems to me what my role has been."

He said that early in 1969 he was disturbed by a series of "egregious violations" of national security, that he expressed his concern to the President who ordered, on the advice of then Attorney General John Mitchell and FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover,

"the institution of a system of national security wiretaps."

Mr. Kissinger's office then supplied the names of persons to be tapped.

"The fact of the matter is that the wiretaps in question were legal, they followed established procedures," he said.

Mr. Kissinger made these specific points:

- That his office had not received any reports from the wiretaps of "extramarital affairs or pornographic descriptions." He termed as "outrageous" reports that such information had been received, but he did not identify the source of the reports.
- That he had no recollection of saying, as the FBI's Hoover had quoted him in a memorandum, "Keep up the investigation and if you find somebody, we will destroy them," referring to security violators. Even if it were true, he charged, his remark had been distorted in the press.
- That he was not responsible for creation of the "plumbers" group set up in 1971 to stop national security leaks. He said he had never heard of the operation and if he had been told about it on a helicopter in Southern California, in the summer of that year, as has been charged, the engine noise apparently drowned out the words.

Government Crisis Bodes Ill for Italy

(Continued from Page 1)

ment—but a simultaneous campaign of rightist terrorism on a scale this country has not seen since Mussolini and his Black Shirts marched on Rome half a century ago.

The bomb that killed seven people and injured scores of others in Brescia a couple of weeks ago, though by no means the first of its kind, has proved to be part of a far more elaborate and sinister plot to spread nationwide panic. The details came to light after a shootout soon afterwards near Aquila between a paramilitary rightist force and the carabinieri. The maps, charts, a bid to kidnap and assassinate plans, caches of arms and explosives, and impressive sums of money discovered since then have revealed a program of armed terror that has left the nation deeply shaken.

This is not to say that the Fascists may soon be marching on Rome again, or that Italian democracy is too far gone to withstand any extremist assaults, whether from right or left. Neither is it to say, however, that a country in such growing disarray will continue to keep its face resolutely averted from a Communist party that looks none too

extremist nowadays and happens to speak for a quarter of the electorate, as well as half of organized labor.

If there was ever a time when Italy needed a firm and purposeful democratic government, therefore, it is now. But that seems like the last thing it is going to get. Practically everybody in the outgoing cabinet evidently expects the incoming one to be more or less like all the other center-left cabinets. The premier may be different, however.

The betting today was evenly divided between former Christian Democratic secretary Flaminio Piccoli and present Christian Democratic secretary Amintore Fanfani—a singular reward. In the latter case, for the man who did the most to force the divorce referendum, with such shattering results for his party.

Whoever it is, the winning candidate seems bound to be a Christian Democrat, almost certainly heading the same old center-left coalition, committed to the same old slogan, given to the same old political bravado, showing few signs of repentance for all the wasted years when Italy's democratic politicians have had a more than ample majority in parliament and done

Secret Arrest. Questioning Revealed

South Korea Student Protest Backed by Ex-President Yu

By Richard Halloran

SEOUL (NYT).—A former president of South Korea was secretly arrested and interrogated recently for having helped to finance anti-government student demonstrations in April, according to authoritative Korean and foreign sources here.

They said that government agents picked up Yun Po Sun, who is 77 years old, for having donated the equivalent of about \$1,000 to the students. A Christian minister reportedly delivered the Yun gift. He also was arrested.

Mr. Yun, who was released shortly after his arrest, is said to have admitted making the donation to help pay for leaflets, mimeograph materials and food to be provided during organizational meetings. For Korean students, a gift of \$1,000 is unusually large, and provides considerable aid.

The disclosure that a person of Mr. Yun's stature had backed the students indicated that the opposition movement against President Chung Hee Park has more political support than had previously been known. It was evidently for that reason that Mr. Yun's arrest has not been publicly announced.

Regime's Contentment

The association of Mr. Yun with the student ferment also appeared to undercut the govern-

ment's argument that the demonstrators had been controlled by the Korean Communists. Mr. Yun, a solid anti-Communist, is a member of the National Assembly, but he was not available for comment.

The students demand the removal of government from campuses and an end to censorship. Their demonstrations, begun last fall, reached their peak on April 3 when at five were staged.

On the same day, President Park issued a decree furthering demonstrations and sent punishable by law.

At the moment, 52 Koreans and two Japanese awaiting trial by secret military or charges connected with alleged assistance to the movement. A total of 189 are scheduled to be tried in

Mr. Yun, who comes from an aristocratic family, is president of South Korea after the overthrow of President Syngman Rhee. He came to the office, then, in a ceremonial, when Mr. Park's military coup of May, however, Mr. Yun broke the military junta and res in 1962.

Ex-Aide on Trial

He ran unsuccessfully as Mr. Park for the president in 1963 and 1967. His spoke in the 1967 campaign was the "New Korea" newspaper, which he founded in 1971, who was killed from Tokyo by South Korean agents last year and is now on trial in Seoul for alleged election violations in 1971.

Christian sources here also revealed that the government has closed down the National Student Christian Federation and put its leaders in prison.

The sources said that the government is waging a campaign against Christian organizations, but that many of the Christians are being repressed. Christians, about 12 percent of the population, have been in slum social work and in unions.

Bishop Suspended Priest for Laud A Dead IRA Man

BIRMINGHAM, England, June 11 (Reuters).—A Roman Catholic priest was suspended, an archbishop here today for telling the Irish republican over the coffin of a bank

A statement by the archbishop of Birmingham, the Most Rev. George Dwyer, said that Michael Connolly had been killed of his parish duty nearby Wolverhampton.

Father Connolly delivered a sympathetic oration during funeral procession in North London for Michael Gaughan, a hunger strike, Gaughan serving seven years for a robbery which he said was carried out to raise funds for Irish Republican Army.

The funeral parade, anger in Britain because IRA-type uniforms worn by bearers. Father Connolly scolded Gaughan as "a soldier who died in the freedom."

Under Bombings Go On BELFAST, June 11 (Reuters).—Bomb blasts wrecked a primary school and a post in County Armagh as unionists defused two explosive devices today of a British Army spokesman scribbled as a quiet day in the area.

The school, in a mixed estate and Catholic area, Belfast's northwest side, was occupied when a bomb was near its front door.

Socialist Lead To Meet June

ROME, June 11 (Reuters).—Executive Bureau of the Socialist International has decided the next meeting of 6 party leaders will be in Britain June 29 and 30.

The meeting, which heads of state and government are expected to attend, will be held at the country residence of the prime minister.

Among leaders expected to attend are the prime minister of Israel, Singapore, and Norway, plus the Ex of Costa Rica.

Main items on the agenda, the situation in the Middle East, the situation in Cuba, and the European integration, East-West relations.

U.K. Mutineer to Quit Russia, Return Home

LONDON, June 11 (Reuters).—A British Navy mutineer who has lived in the Soviet Union for the past 40 years is to be granted a visa to return and live in England.

Leonard Wincott, a former seaman who was a leader of the 1931 British Atlantic fleet mutiny at Invergordon, Scotland, has spent several years pressing Soviet authorities to allow him to leave.



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Obey High Court or Risk Impeachment

House GOP Leader Warns Nixon

By David S. Broder

WASHINGTON, June 11 (WP).—House Minority Leader John Rhodes, R-Ariz., said last night he would not avoid impeachment if President Nixon refused to carry out a Supreme Court order to turn over subpoenaed files.

Rep. Rhodes said Mr. Nixon was up his rights yesterday in re-

jecting a House Judiciary Committee subpoena of additional Watergate tapes. "There is such a thing as executive privilege," he said.

But Rep. Rhodes said a presidential refusal to obey the Supreme Court is "the one thing he probably couldn't survive... I don't think he could avoid impeachment."

The Judiciary Committee thus

far has rejected the possibility of going to court to enforce its subpoena. But the Supreme Court is scheduled to hear arguments in July on the President's refusal to supply 64 tapes sought by special prosecutor Leon Jaworski for a Watergate cover-up trial.

Rep. Rhodes, who has become a leading defender of the President in the dispute over subpoenaed materials, appeared to be signaling the White House that there was a limit to his support.

The White House has avoided any direct response to a Supreme Court ruling that upheld Judge John Sirica's order to produce the 64 tapes. But Rep. Rhodes said a refusal by Mr. Nixon to carry out a directive from the high tribunal "would give me very grave problems... It would certainly cause me to look at my hole card... and consider my responsibilities as a lawyer, a member of the Supreme Court bar and a member of Congress."

The minority leader indicated that he thought the issue could become decisive in the House vote on impeachment, which he said would occur before the Aug. 23 recess. As of now, he said, it is "possible" that Mr. Nixon may win on the House floor, because "most of the Republicans on the Judiciary Committee don't feel that evidence has been presented to date that would justify impeachment."

The minority leader said that if a Senate trial were necessary, the question of the House vote "will be pending" on Election Day—probably the damage of Republicans seeking re-election.

Hard Core for Nixon

Rep. Rhodes attributed a stiffening of Republican support for the President in the House to a growing realization by GOP members that "there is a hard core of support for Mr. Nixon among their constituents."

"I knew it was there, but I didn't know how big it was" until after his statement in early May implying that Mr. Nixon ought to consider resignation, Rep. Rhodes said. "My mail switched from 3-to-1 anti-Nixon to 3-to-1 pro-Nixon," he said.

"Any Republican who thinks he can win a congressional election without that hard-core support is more optimistic than I am," he said.

Rep. Rhodes said the argument that Republicans might justify a vote for impeachment as a way of assuring Mr. Nixon a fair trial "will not fly." He said any member "will be in trouble at home" if he votes for impeachment and the Senate "knocks the case down flat."

\$25,000 Payment Reportedly Given Oklahoma Gov.

OKLAHOMA CITY, June 11 (NYT).—Gov. David Hall of Oklahoma received a \$25,000 post-election payment from Loeb Rhoades & Co., the Wall Street brokerage concern that he subsequently recommended as underwriters on \$74 million in bonds for a new turnpike, according to well-informed sources.

The cash payment from six partners in the stock and commodity brokerage was made Dec. 30, 1970, although letters that Gov. Hall wrote acknowledging receipt of the money were backdated to Nov. 2 of that year, which would have been just prior to his election, according to the sources.

The payment through intermediaries is being scrutinized by federal investigators to determine whether the money was paid as a campaign contribution or as inducement to win the underwriting contract.

Seeks Action Now

Dr. Teller proposed that Congress legislate the declassification of most basic scientific information immediately and create a two-year classification for some details. Only a very few pieces of information deserve to be held longer or more securely than that, he said.

He said that while novel ideas and plans for such weapons can be classified for the two-year period, "the general ideas concerning nuclear weapons should be made available to the public."

Secretary, Dr. Teller said, instills a false feeling of safety and permits people to avoid the hard decisions that they would have to face if all the facts were out in the open. In the nuclear field, he said, secrecy has the effect of raising unwarranted fears of the unknown.

"It may be appropriate if [the] exaggerated secrecy which started in the field of nuclear weapons would be first abolished in this same field," Dr. Teller said.

Nixon Campaign Unit Paying Legal Fees of Stans, Others

By Richard M. Cohen

WASHINGTON, June 11 (WP).—President Nixon's re-election campaign committee has agreed to pay nearly \$400,000 in legal fees owed by former fund-raiser Maurice Stans, who, with campaign director John Mitchell, was acquitted in April federal charges of conspiracy and perjury.

The report filed yesterday with the Federal Accounting Office said that the legal expenses of two former cabinet officers and other former employees of the committee to re-elect the president, including a new bill by Edward Nixon, the President's brother, have now passed \$1 million, with additional trials some.

In addition, the committee has agreed to settle for \$775,000 a civil suit brought by the Democratic National Committee and arising out of the Watergate break-in. The report filed with the GAO submitted by the 1972 Campaign Liquidation Trust, a three-member group of trustees which has liquidated the assets and liabilities of the now-defunct Finance Committee to Re-Elect the President, says the trustees' policy of paying

legal fees of employees facing court actions as a result of their official duties is not unusual; most corporations have a similar policy.

Former Attorney General Mitchell has not yet submitted a bill for legal expenses incurred in connection with the New York trial, but has turned over bills for \$54,000 in other cases. Sources in the legal community expect Mr. Mitchell's bill for the New York case to be about the same size as Mr. Stans's.

Mr. Mitchell still faces charges of perjury, obstruction of justice, conspiracy and making false statements to a federal grand jury and the FBI in the Watergate cover-up case.

The re-election committee trustees have disbursed fees to more than 25 law firms for services rendered nearly 30 former campaign employees. One of the latest to appear in the report is Edward Nixon, who has submitted a bill for \$27,873.43 from a Los Angeles law firm. The report notes that the claim has not yet been approved by the trustees.

Edward Nixon, who served as a consultant to the committee, has testified before the Senate Watergate committee. Other former employees who testified had their legal bills paid by the campaign committee.

While the trustees have spent huge sums for legal expenses, they also continue to take in money. A \$3.7-million surplus has been deposited in various Washington banks and has earned the committee about \$30,000 in interest. The committee had \$3.7 million in cash on hand on May 31, according to the report.

Teller Urges U.S. to Forgo Atom Secrecy

WASHINGTON, June 11 (AP).—Soviet research, not spying, has put Russia ahead of the United States in the nuclear arms race, Dr. Edward Teller told a Senate committee yesterday.

Dr. Teller, a leading developer of the hydrogen bomb, was arguing for an end to most secrecy surrounding nuclear technology. He said secrecy impedes the work of American scientists and fails to halt Russian progress.

The Russians, he told the Senate Government Operations Committee, "are moving ahead at a rapid rate while we are practically standing still. There is no doubt, Russia is No. 1."

Dr. Teller said that he believes word of any major scientific breakthrough in the United States will reach the Soviet Union in a year or less. "The number of people to whom the main lines of relevant information about nuclear weapons is available is probably between 100,000 and one million," he said.

"Under these conditions, one must accept the conclusion that nuclear secrets, as a general rule, are secrets in name only."

Seeks Action Now

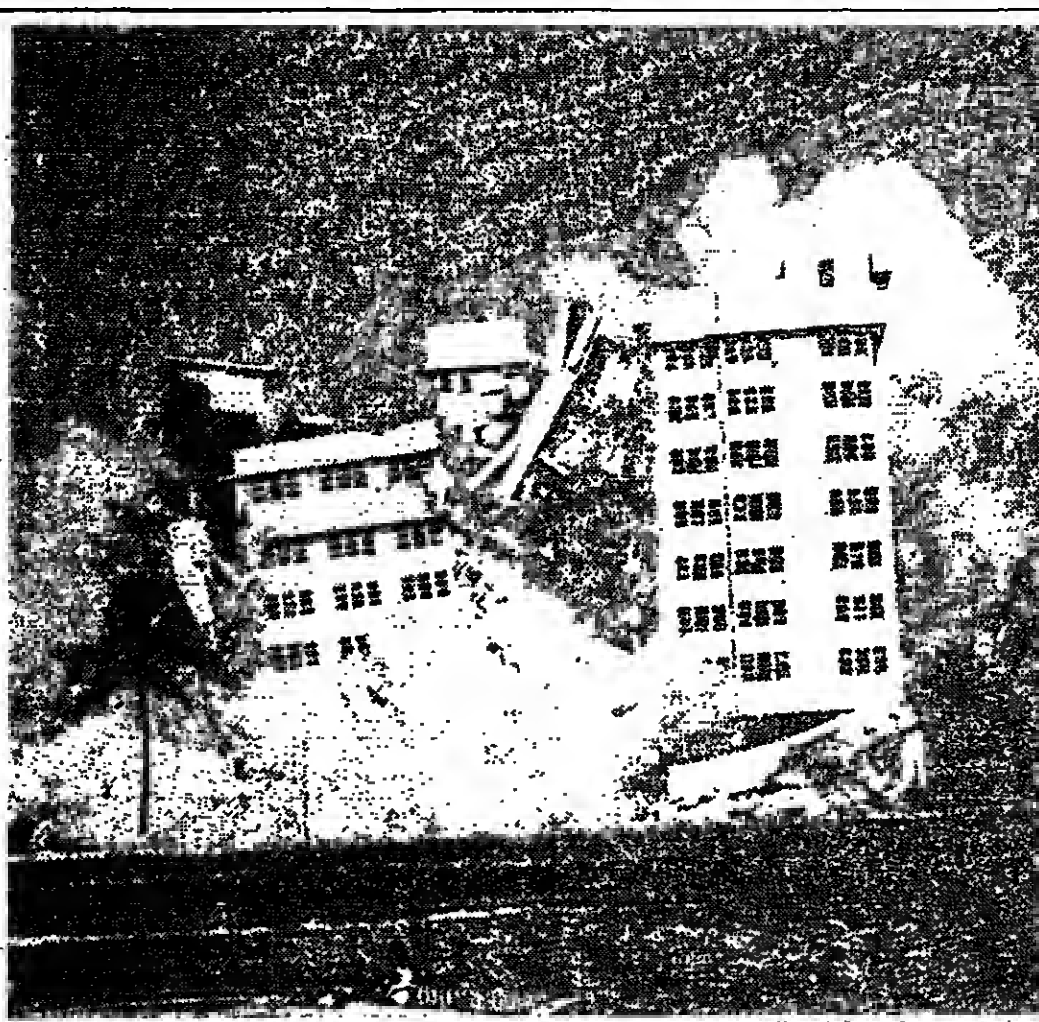
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INN IS OUT—The 28-year-old Kenilworth Hotel in Miami Beach, Fla., is demolished to make room for a high-rise condominium planned at the beachfront.

Senate Backs Pentagon on Better ICBMs

By Spencer Rich

WASHINGTON, June 11 (WP).—In a victory for the Pentagon, the Senate yesterday approved a \$77-million research program to give nuclear missiles and submarines substantially greater accuracy and yield, enabling the United States to fire at hardened Soviet missile sites. The vote was 48 to 37.

The vote was taken after an unusual secret session. Aides excluded all visitors, tourists, newsmen and some staff from the chamber while the senators debated the accuracy of existing U.S. missile and bomber systems.

Senators Thomas McIntyre, D-N.H., and Edward Brooke, R-Mass., said in opposition that bolstering U.S. missiles could undermine the ongoing Strategic Arms Limitation Talks, encourage the Russians to undertake full deployment of the multiple independent-warhead missiles, and upset nuclear stability, leading to a new round of arms escalation. They said it would encourage Russia to believe that the United States is planning a first-strike nuclear capacity.

The closed session lasted nearly three hours. It was the first since Sept. 25, when the Senate closed its doors to debate the Trident submarine system.

Research Funds Only

The \$77 million involves research funds only, not deployment. It was sought by Secretary of Defense James Schlesinger as part of his concept of giving the United States a limited-response capacity in case of an aggressive Soviet move.

Mr. Schlesinger argued that the United States should not have only a single option of responding with a full-scale attack on Russian cities, with the likelihood that the Russians would counter in kind.

Instead, the argument ran, the United States should have the capacity to respond by knocking out all Soviet land missiles not fired in the first round. This might permit a conflict to stop short of nuclear holocaust against civilian populations.

Sen. McIntyre said that the United States already has substantial capacity for limited response. He argued that the United States has what he called

"tremendous accuracy" from existing missiles and bombers.

Under these conditions, he said, added pinpoint accuracy is not needed. "They're going for perfect accuracy," he said of the Pentagon proposal. He said development of the new capacities could only make the Russians fear that the United States was putting a "hair trigger on nuclear war."

The Pentagon's victory was its second out of two major amendments of the \$21.9 billion procurement bill for the military. Last week the Senate rejected moves to scale down U.S. overseas troop deployments.

Major Change

WASHINGTON, June 11 (NYT).—The effect of the vote was to put the Congress squarely on record in favor of one of the most basic and controversial changes in strategic doctrine in the last 20 years. The House previously had approved development of the new system, known as "counterforce" weapons because of its capability to attack the missile forces of the Soviet Union.

Three years ago the Defense Department opposed a Senate move, sponsored by Sen. James

Women Unsuitable For Patrol Duty, Police Aide Says

NEW YORK, June 11 (AP).—The new president of the 27,000-member Patrolmen's Benevolent Association, the city policemen's union, has announced that he will seek the removal of policewomen from patrol duty here.

Joseph McPeck, 35, a policeman for 13 years, said: "Some women are good police officers. In some areas, women perform better than men. But they do not have the same physical ability in acts of violence." The city employs 650 policewomen, with many assigned to patrol duty for a year or more.

Meanwhile, the Chicago Police Department has said it will begin assigning women to patrol duty soon. A study commission had said that the department was discriminating against women.

Pentagon Tells How to Avoid Glitches in the Puzzle Palace

WASHINGTON, June 11 (AP).—The key principle, according to a new Army staff officer's guidebook, means "Keep it simple, stupid."

This bit of advice is among hundreds of terms in a glossary intended to help officers, freshly assigned to the Pentagon, understand some of the jargon that they'll be hearing around the building.

The glossary is included in a 125-page paperback stocked with information on staff procedures, sample forms, telephone numbers, and personal services available during a duty tour in the "puzzle palace" (i.e., the Pentagon).

"The objective is to acquaint you with some of the more generally used terms, and expressions, some of them rather colorful, in order to speed your understanding of the environment," a new staff officer is told he is to attend a "dog and pony show," he need only flip to page 81 and find that it is "a briefing which uses a number of graphic slides, film charts, or other training aids."

If someone tells him his staff paper is "flaky," he will know it "contains conclusions and recommendations that will not hold up under hard analysis."

His boss may criticize his paper's "log index" as too high, in which case he will look for ways to make its wording less obscure and more readable.

Once he gets his boss's okay, he will have to scurry around and try to persuade all the interested agencies to "read off the same sheet of music" (get them coordinated into a common position).

In the course of this bureaucratic exercise, he may find the final wording of his staff paper amounts to a "waffle" (the "intentional or unintentional use of phraseology which skirts the issue").

Above all, he will try to avoid

1 Suez Bombs Cleared

CAIRO, June 11 (UPI).—U.S. and Egyptian experts yesterday exploded four 1,000-pound bombs imbedded in the Suez Canal just north of Suez city, Egyptian officials said.

Citing His U.S. Trial, Indian Leader Quits

MOBRIDGE, S.D., June 11 (UPI).—Dennis Banks announced his resignation yesterday as executive director of the American Indian Movement because of the pressures of his trial on charges arising from the 1973 occupation of the hamlet of Wounded Knee. Mr. Banks said that the daily trial sessions in St. Paul, Minn., prevented him from carrying out the responsibilities of his job as he would like. Mr. Banks, who co-founded AIM, and another movement leader, Russell Means, are in the sixth month of their federal court trial on nine criminal counts stemming from the 71-day armed confrontation.

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Go Belgian. Go Sabena.



The President's Trip: A New Policy

President Nixon is scheduled to arrive in Cairo today on the first leg of a trip that skeptics believe is a diplomatically unnecessary if not mischievous journey launched to bolster his anti-impeachment claim that he is indispensable to world peace. From that jaundiced view, we dissent. Mr. Nixon may indeed have obvious political purposes in connection with the impeachment process now unfolding—in becoming the first president (except for FDR's wartime trip to Cairo) to visit not only Egypt but Saudi Arabia, Syria, Israel and Jordan—in that order. And he has already made clear, from the attendant fanfare, that he intends to make the most of it, politically. But there are important and legitimate foreign-policy purposes to be served as well.

* * *

His mission lets Mr. Nixon do a lot more than personally associate himself with the Israeli-Egyptian and Israeli-Syrian disengagement accords. Barring mishaps, it should help consolidate the great improvement in American standing in the Arab world of the past nine months. The President brought about this improvement by supporting Israel firmly in the October war and thus convincing Arabs he was a serious man, and then by demonstrating he understood the Arabs' desire to regain their lost territory and to focus on economic development. Mr. Nixon showed he realized that only by friendship with Arabs as well as Israelis could the United States, at once, work toward a Mideast political settlement, limit the spread of Soviet power in the region and try to assure a steady flow of Arab oil. So it happens now that on the Arab side Mr. Nixon will be roundly hailed where he and most other American leaders were being reviled only a short time ago.

On the eve of his trip he received in Washington the Saudi Arabian heir-apparent, who signed economic and military "cooperation" agreements. The agreements express the U.S. need for good relations with the state having the world's largest oil and cash reserves and Saudi Arabia's need for American technology, development aid, political patronage and arms. The public smiles cloak a relationship of sheer expediency: The values which the two nations celebrate could hardly be more diverse. Mr. Nixon's cultivation of Saudi oil also cuts directly across his announced "Project Independence." But the American interest in cooperating with Saudi Arabia in mutually functional ways, at least in the short term, is very strong.

In Egypt, Mr. Nixon will be greeted by a leader, President Sadat, who has bet his political life that, in return for Egyptian moderation, the United States will press Israel to withdraw back to the 1967 line and will help Egypt rebuild and tackle its extreme poverty. Before 1973, Mr. Sadat tried to achieve these aims by relying on Moscow. The war and its aftermath led him to turn to Washington. By his presence, President Nixon symbolizes and advances this change, whose significance to the United States is hard to overstate. In Syria, Mr. Nixon will be encountering a country which is taking its first very tentative steps along the accommodation path pioneered by Egypt. In Jordan, he will be dealing with an old and reliable, but nervous, American dependency.

Mr. Nixon will find Israel in the double throes of organizing a new government and preparing politically and psychologically to cope with the first chance for peace with its neighbors in its 26 years as a state. It will be his difficult task to assure Israel of the continuing friendship of the United States and to coax it toward a regional settlement, at the same time. The new Israeli premier, Mr. Rabin, is himself a practiced Washington hand whose close ties with the President and Secretary of State Kissinger should help the two sides work out American-Israeli relations in a way consistent with old loyalties and new imperatives alike.

* * *

Five countries in six days means fast going, with little enough chance for communications and none for real negotiation. In that sense Mr. Nixon's trip is ceremonial. But especially in the Mideast, ceremony itself can be substantive. That an American President can make such a tour signifies the new American position in the region and the new American possibilities—and pitfalls—in diplomacy and in economic and political affairs. The tour should also enhance the President's general bargaining position when he goes to Moscow barely a week after his return. So there is sound diplomatic justification for a presidential tour of the Mideast, however hastily it may have been planned and whatever the President may do to exploit it for his own domestic political gain. For all the overblown—and overworked—rhetoric about peace-making and the rest, the fact is that Mr. Nixon did a great deal to improve the situation in the Mideast and to make it possible to make the trip at all.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Inching Toward Peace

The Mozambique Liberation Front, Frelimo, and the government of Portugal seemed to have made an excellent beginning the other day toward peace in southeastern Africa. Meeting in Lusaka under the auspices of the Zambian government, Samora Machel, president of Frelimo, and Mario Soares, foreign minister of Portugal, talked like men intent on ending a war.

But the next day they suspended their discussions, apparently because they could not agree on whether a cease-fire or independence was to be the first item on their agenda.

Despite this break-off, there appears to be a good deal of underlying agreement. On arriving in Lusaka, Mr. Soares said that he

came as an anti-colonialist and anti-fascist. For his part, Mr. Machel said that Frelimo was fighting neither the Portuguese people nor whites generally; the enemy was "Portuguese colonialism and fascism." Frelimo had previously declared that Mozambique's right to independence was clear and inalienable, and the Portuguese government has already accepted the inevitability of an independent Mozambique within the year.

When the talks resume next month, there is basis for hope that the spirit of civility and accommodation, so apparent on the first day in Lusaka, will move the parties to an agreement that will end a bloody war of almost 10 years' duration.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

French Nuclear Testing

The technical achievement will be something on which French scientists can rightly look back with satisfaction. But the cost has been colossal, and one wonders if the French nuclear program has always absorbed the cost to best advantage. It is a program which probably merits more internal criticism rather than less.

—From the Times (London).

Britain's EEC Membership

When the decision finally comes to be taken, it should be seen in a deeper perspective. It is not only a matter of who pays the European Economic Community's bills and how it provides for its farmers, but of Western Europe's will and ability to survive. With Italy nearly bankrupt, with France still separatist, with Britain in a defeatist and insular mood which Labor has done little to lift, and with West Germany carrying an undue burden, optimism about Europe's immediate future is misplaced. The Community will have to streamline its bureaucracy, simplify its procedures, make its Parliament a living force, and recover its sense of purpose if it is to regain momentum. Yet

if it fails every ex-member will suffer in trade and prosperity and the promise of political cohesion will be lost. For Britain to pull out of the Community or to watch passively while it disintegrates will be a fearful retreat.

—From the Guardian (London).

Nixon in the Mideast

Of course, getting away from Watergate, and Watergate-ridden Washington must be an element, among others, in the President's mind in undertaking the tour. But it has strategic importance way beyond that. What has happened since the Arab-Israeli October war is that the United States has emerged as the only outside power with the ability to influence both sides in the dispute. As much credit for this remarkable development may well be due to President Sadat of Egypt as to Mr. Kissinger. It was he who offered the opening for America's re-entry, and Mr. Kissinger, backed by Mr. Nixon who has brilliantly risen to the occasion. That the President is to visit Damascus for long regarded as almost a Russian freedom, is evidence enough of the dramatic change of climate.

—From the Daily Telegraph (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

June 12, 1899

PARIS—A week of fetes begins today with the automobile and balloon display in the Tuileries Gardens, the gates of which will open at 2 p.m. There will be a display of steering by Mr. Charro, winner of the Paris-Bordeaux race, an experimental ascent of a navigable balloon, lotteries, prizes, games and refreshments. Two bands will play throughout the afternoon.

Fifty Years Ago

June 12, 1924

CLEVELAND—The Rules Committee of the Republican party has agreed to create a special committee to study the representation of the GOP National Committee. This committee has been some time in the making, and its creation is the result of a long struggle for a definite and equal position in the party.



Atlantic Alliance Views

The Differences and Détente

By Joseph Godson

LONDON—It is symbolic perhaps of the present difficulties in the Atlantic Alliance that 23 years after its birth, members of NATO were unable to agree on a proper way to celebrate the anniversary this spring.

In order, however, to avoid the temptation to exaggerate the current strains and stresses we must not fail to appreciate that since the creation of the Alliance the international system has undergone profound changes. For one thing, the sharp tension between East and West and our fear of military aggression have receded. In deterring aggression and abating tensions the Alliance has indeed been a major success. For another, the very relaxation of tensions has posed serious problems for the West: for the changed international climate has reduced the pressure for unity and has made it easier for centrifugal and divisive forces to assert themselves. In domestic politics, in particular, real or imagined détente has made it more difficult to maintain sufficient national defense capabilities, the appropriations for which are seen increasingly as competing with domestic needs. This presents a constant threat to European-American diplomacy, which must be based on gradualism and reciprocity in promoting change with the East.

Moreover, the decreased pressure for political and ideological unity in the wake of détente unleashes a variety of potentially destabilizing social forces and, unless a coordinated effort to guide prudently the so-called process of change is made, détente may well lead to new crises.

Blackmail Likely

While military aggression continues to remain a possibility for which NATO must at all times be prepared, the probability of security crises has seriously shifted from direct aggression to types of threat in which external political pressure and blackmail are likely to be more frequent than the overt use of military force. Contrary to prevailing beliefs, these developments make a coordinated Western security policy more, and not less, imperative.

In this context, bilateral negotiations between the United States and the Soviet Union could be useful, if handled skillfully, without diplomatic hocus-pocus and with proper consultation, in reducing the risks of war and thereby benefit international stability. Above all, it is most essential that America avoid the slightest impression that the two superpowers are acting over the heads and at the expense of the West Europeans. Settlements which appear to exclude member nations and disregard their essential security interests are bound to erode mutual confidence in European-American relations. Indeed, the role of the Alliance in European-American affairs is most essential for providing the degree of political cohesion which is the indispensable condition for effective diplomacy, including the current series of discussions with the Soviet Union and its allies on European security and cooperation, SALT-2 and mutual and balanced force reductions.

Despite this need for political cohesion, however, acrimony and controversies in the field of trade, investment and monetary relations reflect the fact, it would seem, that the countries of Western Europe and North America have to date not developed an effective system of international management of the highly interdependent economies of the industrialized world. The strains caused by disagreements over economic arrangements, as well as by political and defense issues, have led in recent months to a serious weakening of European-American relations and to an erosion, to some degree, of public support on both sides of the Atlantic for close ties between Western Europe and the United States.

Henry Kissinger has summed up the difference between the European and the American approach by claiming that whereas the United States has global interests, Western Europe has only regional interests. Another way of putting it is that there has been some imprecision in the North Atlantic Treaty from the very beginning. One of the key clauses pledges the signatories to consider an armed attack against one as an attack against all "to

senators and victims of Soviet persecution. In fact, the determination to avoid nuclear conflict has characterized the policy of America and the Soviet Union for many years before talk of détente became fashionable—the first instance was the Cuban confrontation of 1962, and the latest example is the worldwide U.S. alert last October.

Western Goal

Much significance, in this connection, lies in the different interpretations of détente in the West and in the East, which in no small degree adds to suspicion and friction inside the Alliance and between its members. To start with, the Soviet concept of peaceful coexistence and détente has little in common with the Western goal of constructive cooperation, and Western needs for free exchange of ideas and information as part of the promotion of security, cooperation and détente are described by the Soviets as "ideological subversion," constituting an attempt to return to the cold war.

In a just-completed 14,000-word all-embracing study of détente by a group of eminent British and American scholars and writers, which included among others Prof. Schapiro, E. Pipes, G. Crossman, L. Lebedev, J. Erickson, R. Conquest, E. Shils, B. Lewis, B. Crozier, P. J. Valikis and this writer, it is stated: "In Soviet terminology, détente or 'peaceful coexistence' denotes a strategic alternative to overtly militant antagonism against the so-called 'capitalist countries.' It does not imply the abandonment by the Soviet Union and its allies of conflict with the liberal Western countries. It does not mean the cessation of the slogans about class warfare and about the 'ideological' conflict between the 'two systems' with the aim of replacing the capitalist (democratic) system by the Communist system. The point is that the Soviet Union has repeatedly made in Soviet theoretical pronouncements intended for consumption within the Communist bloc. Détente means a change of methods. Head-on conflict is to yield to indirect methods of combat, using nonmilitary means, described as 'ideological.' In Soviet practice this term covers subversion, propaganda, political blackmail and intelligence operations."

Indeed, the Soviet leadership makes no secret of the fact that its opposition to Western ideas and to any significant "liberalization" inside its borders is total and unrelenting. Such an unrelenting attitude is incompatible with any development of real progress to genuinely friendly relations between the two sides. Until "liberalization" takes place, or until, at least, there are some signs of serious progress in that direction, we are entitled to take all the other elements in détente in current Soviet policy as temporary and tactical in nature.

A genuine détente is, of course, most desirable, but in its present form it has unfortunately proved to be an instrument in the process of weakening the West, as it has succeeded in hiding from it the political and military realities of the situation and lowered the threshold of the risks from the Soviet Union. As the above-mentioned détente study put it: "It made possible the presentation in the West of political failures as successes for peace, of businessmen's fantasies about profits as rational enterprises in the interests of the state, of Western military decline as an achievement leading to strategic stability. It is time for the West to recover its sense of reality if Western civilization is to survive."

Meanwhile, let us hope that the picture of political duality, both within Europe and between Europe and America, which can only gladden the hearts of their adversaries, will soon come to an end. There is little doubt that the Atlantic countries—joined with Japan—possess hitherto unimagined, human, material, technical and scientific resources as well as the capability to influence the course of the world to desirable ends. The challenge is to mobilize our capabilities and to enlist the skills and enthusiasms of all our peoples. The task of political far-sightedness is to provide the free democratic societies in the world with the realities, to articulate the common interests, and to inspire a renewed sense of community and purpose.

Ecology-I

The Law at Sea

By C. L. Sulzberger

CAMBRIDGE, Mass.—One of the most important international meetings of recent years opens next week at Caracas, Venezuela. Some 120 nations will gather at the first working conference called by the UN on drafting a legal code for the sea around us. It is already evident that the problems are enormously complex and therefore a second session has been tentatively scheduled next year in Vienna.

The political world has only now begun to realize how important the sea is to everyone alive. It occupies 70 percent of the earth's surface including vast actual food supplies in marine life and potential hydroponic farms.

Its bottom contains immense and hitherto little explored deposits of valuable minerals, including untold quantities of petroleum. Its caverns and mighty currents present hiding places for the ultimate weapons now available. Nevertheless this great treasure trove, or Pandora's Box, depending on how it is used, is not yet subjected to an agreed system of international law.

3-Mile Limits

Traditionally the seas have been considered free in peacetime and subject in wartime to the domination of strong naval powers. Territorial waters, bordering maritime nations, have been theoretically limited to regions within three miles of national coastlines, the distance of a cannon shot when the concept was first applied.

But even that outmoded limitation has been ignored for years. Narrow straits like the Dardanelles or Skagerrak or artificial passages like the Suez and Panama Canals, are subject to special regulations. And continually changing interpretations of the extent of national fishing rights or the subsurface continental shelf have been proclaimed by individual capitals.

The problems presented by the tangle of claims and counter-claims are enormously difficult to resolve. For example, if 200-mile limits are now considered territorial waters, as many leaders with rich fishing resources insist, more than 30 percent of the existing free ocean space would be curtailed.

In 1945 President Truman announced a doctrine giving the nearest coastal state, exclusive rights to resources on the continental shelf bordering it. But this left the waters above this shelf open to anyone as "high seas" beyond the three-mile limit applied to the surface.

For a considerable time, question of fixing new maritime limits mainly concerned fish. Faru and other less developed lands backed the 200-mile limit when modern trawlers fished regularly in the open offshore waters. Scientists realized that the potential farming seas through hyponics would be directly affected by this extension of our limits.

These aspects of a changing world, with its booming population and diminishing food supplies, were further complicated by the growing shortage of materials. It has now become commonplace to drill for oil in shallow waters adjacent to countries with some claim to territorial control; and slowly depths at which exploration has been carried out have deepened. By 1972, 18 percent of petroleum production came from beneath the ocean. There is a new method of mining valuable minerals such as manganese, per, cobalt and nickel. Immense mineral wealth exists at depths to four miles, often in nodules.

All these economic factors combined with the spread of pollution over many maritime areas and the threat of major disasters from the spillage of oil, all from giant super-tankers, join to produce a brand new urgency for political agreement revising the sea law as it exists. Fresh accords must be drafted to fill in legal gaps.

Vast Richness

The oceans have always been important to man as a way leading to distant places providing inexpensive means of transportation. But until recently, it had never been fully appreciated that the oceans are a vast storehouse of resources. The approach that must be elaborated at the meetings being in Caracas will in the future be revolutionary in order to meet the accumulated demands raised. But every nation is acutely affected by the subject—landlocked as like Switzerland and Bolivia, or much maritime countries like Britain.

Because all nations trade, are autarkic, and each of them depends on foreign lands materials and for markets. Over, all will ultimately be from the new resources about to be exploited in this last frontier about to be fully opened.

Letters

On Cannabiz

In his review of "The Cannabiz Experience" (H.T., June 6), John Walker remarks that he read our book three times, "twice 'high' and once sober. One might consider such an effort a mark of respect for the material. Unfortunately this was not the case with Mr. Walker whose review reads like a piece of propaganda, inuendo and factual error. I would appreciate the opportunity to correct some of the more obvious distortions.

1. Prof. Calvin Hernton and myself did not claim that cannabiz is a "universal panacea." That is Mr. Walker's term. We did stress the importance of accepting a person's experience at face value. And we did point out that marijuana and hashish can affect a person's experience in many ways. But we emphasized that no single experience can be accepted as an effect of cannabiz. On the contrary, experiences which result from the use of the drug are trends which are themselves determined by the interrelationships of three basic factors: the drug, the person (his personality, expectations) and the context (where the drug is used and with whom).

2. It is a relevant fact that a significant number of individuals have had what might be termed transcendental experiences after using cannabiz. This has been verified by other studies. If after a self-confessed 16-year period of smoking pot, Mr. Walker remains stuck in one of Dante's Circles of Hell (mine to be exact, not 24, as Mr. Walker contends), one can only say that this is not typical of the average or long-term smoker.

3. Thirty-five people stated that they experienced a heightened perception and appreciation of literature after smoking pot. Mr. Walker queries whether this is really true. In fact, we emphasized this issue in great detail, and pointed out that what cannabiz seems to do is to change the relationship between the artist and

his work. And it can certainly be an outlook to see who is intended in his work, surprised that Mr. Walker, not know this from his own sound experience.

4. We did not call our unique "content analysis." Our analysis was only one step in a methodology. The result, a systematic process of seeing and analyzing subjective phenomena which has been pre-validated by numerous social scientists. In consideration of his difficulties with the book, would not urge Mr. Walker read it a fourth time. Hashi would recommend it directly your readers.

JOSEPH H. BERKE, M. London.

Canada's Bomb

As a footnote to Canada's India in building its bomb:

Canada is the only country where atomic bomb was to save lives, not to destroy. I don't know the exact date, but if you were to count numerous lives that the bomb has saved from the cruel disease of cancer, against lives destroyed by all the nuclear bombs, I think you find that Canada is ahead of game.

B. MARIE MACDONA Las Palmas, Canary, Spain.

The International Herald Tribune welcomes letters from readers. Short letters have better chance of being listed. All letters are subject to condensation for space. Anonymous letters will not be considered for publication. Writers may request their letters be signed with initials, but will be given to those signed and bearing the writer's complete address.

مركز الصحافة

هكذا حدث

French Tests May Start This Week

Warships Deploying Around Pacific Site

PARIS, June 11 (UPI)—French warships and planes have fanned out around the Pacific atomic testing ground of Mururoa Atoll and the first of a new series of explosions may occur this week, government officials said today.

The purpose of the tests is to perfect warheads to be fitted into medium-range missiles based in underground silos in France and board a fleet of nuclear-powered submarines, the officials said.

President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing, in his first major policy decision since his election May 19, gave the green light to the Pacific command to go ahead with the long-prepared tests.

Naval and air forces have taken up positions around the 800 miles southeast of Tahiti. The French have banned all civilian shipping and airline flights from a vast area over part of the Tuamotu Archipelago.

The officials said the tests may be over before various Canadian and Australian peace groups carry out their plans to send protest ships into the area, as they did here French tests last summer.

Military Accused

PARIS, June 11 (Reuters)—Jean-Jacques Servan-Schreiber, dismissed from the government by a nuclear policy dispute, today accused the French military of using pressure and intimidation to force President Giscard d'Estaing into authorizing the series of tests.

He claimed that the army, backed by the Gaullist party, concocted a phony atmosphere of urgency to force the President's hand.

"What the military authorities did Mr. Giscard d'Estaing is like," Mr. Servan-Schreiber said at a press conference two days after his abrupt dismissal as minister of administrative reforms. "He was pushed into approving the tests without any moral justification."

Asked why he agreed to join the newly formed government, he was aware that Mr. Giscard d'Estaing planned to pursue the tests, the Radical party leader said he had not known this for sure.

Mr. Servan-Schreiber said the cabinet had been set to discuss the nuclear issue at its meeting yesterday. But, he said, the military and the Gaullists, both left on continuing the test program, had pressed Mr. Giscard d'Estaing to give the go-ahead on Friday. The President finally authorized the tests on Saturday.

OAU Calls Japan Worst Violator Of Rhodesia Ban

MOGADISHU, Somalia, June 11 (Reuters)—The Organization of African Unity's foreign ministers have agreed to adopt a report naming Japan as the most notorious violator of the United Nations sanctions against Rhodesia.

The ministers are holding a conference here to prepare for an African summit. They approved a special report on sanctions against Rhodesia and foreign investment in South Africa on Monday.

The report, by OAU Secretary-General Ntoah Ekanakali, said that Japan appeared to have stepped its trade with Rhodesia since a UN condemned trade with Rhodesia nearly 10 years ago.

The report claimed that almost all commodity in Rhodesia was supplied by Japanese firms.

Second on the list of Rhodesia's trading partners was the United States. Other countries cited included Italy, Switzerland, the Netherlands and Spain.

No Comment in Tokyo

TOKYO, June 11 (Reuters)—Japanese officials would not comment on the OAU report.



CARTE DU JOUR—A picket on New York's Fifth Avenue protests in front of the French tourist office against France's decision to resume its nuclear testing.

Vine Over-Extends Welcome in U.S. South

By B. Drummond Ayres Jr.

ATLANTA, June 11 (NYT)—Once upon a time, back around the turn of the century, there was a farmer named C.E. Pleas who lived in a little town called Chipley in the Florida panhandle.

One day Pleas obtained a little green plant that, previously had been seen only in the Orient, where no one had paid it much mind.

He was led to believe that the plant, which resembled a grapevine without grapes, would climb a trellis and shade his porch from the hot Southern sun.

When it did not, he pulled it up and tossed it onto the trash pile, where it took root and grew.

Such is the legend of kudzu, the vine that is eating the South.

Increasingly Troublesome

Three-quarters of a century after Pleas reportedly uprooted and discarded his single plant, it remains alive, robust and increasingly troublesome—clogging valuable stands of pine in Mississippi, shorting out electric lines in Alabama, creeping up the sides of high-rise buildings in downtown Atlanta, extending itself around the Southern psyche.

Pleas, it seems, shipped a few kudzu tendrils to his friends living elsewhere in the South when he discovered that his cows thrived on the vine's succulent leaves and stems.

His friends, some of them employees of the U.S. Soil Conservation Service, found that the vine also would stop erosion when planted in washed-out gullies or on newly cut railroad and highway embankments.

In Mississippi, between Jackson and Yazoo City, some roads are walled in by the kudzu that hangs from adjacent trees.

In Georgia, on the way from Jasper to Blainville, kudzu has climbed the side of a mountain.

In Alabama, near Birmingham, airplanes routinely fly reconnaissance missions in search of kudzu tendrils that threaten to pull down power lines.

Harold Martin, an Atlanta author, says kudzu once climbed a tree in his father's backyard, then reached down and snatched up a nearby well cover.

A retired official of the Soil Conservation Service, Paul Tabor, 81, of Athens, Ga., says: "You have to remember that kudzu became popular between the two World Wars, at a time when the South didn't have any money and the farms were wasting away because the boll weevil had ruined the cotton."

"A lot of folks saw kudzu as the way to stop erosion and as a way to feed cattle. Farmers and U.S. government people planted it everywhere. The Lord only knows how many acres."

How many acres of kudzu are out there today?

About the only reliable answer

seems to be: More than last year.

The all-time kudzu zealot was a man named Channing Cope, farm editor of the Atlanta Constitution in the 1940s, when what he called the "miracle vine" was still in good repute.

Cope planted kudzu on the farm where he lived and subsequently calculated that a single acre, if left alone for a century, would spread across 13,000 acres. In newspaper columns and radio broadcasts, he ballyhoed kudzu as the agricultural salvation of the South.

He formed a Kudzu Club, held kudzu revivals all over the South and eventually persuaded 20,000 farmers to join up before it began to come clear, in the 1950s, that Pleas had made a mistake.

Cope died a few years later. Kudzu then moved in and ate his house.

Marshal Dutra, Ex-President of Brazil, Is Dead

RIO DE JANEIRO, June 11 (AP)—Field Marshal Eurico Gaspar Dutra, 91, Brazil's president from 1946 to 1951, died today.

A career army man, Marshal Dutra was among the influential government officials who ended the late Getulio Vargas's 15-year dictatorship in 1945 by demanding free elections. Marshal Dutra entered the race and won.

Under his administration, Brazil abolished gambling, outlawed the Communist party, and guaranteed workers one day off a week.

He joined the army at the age of 17 and rose to become war minister during World War II, when Brazil sent thousands of troops to fight in Italy with the Allies.

After leaving the presidency, Marshal Dutra returned to the public spotlight only once. In 1964, upset by increasing political and economic chaos under the left-leaning administration of President Joao Goulart, he warned Brazilians that they should "unite to save democracy."

Less than a month later, the armed forces overthrew Mr. Goulart.

Frank D. Schroth

NEW YORK, June 11 (NYT)—Frank D. Schroth, 88, publisher of the now defunct Brooklyn Eagle from 1938 to 1955, died yesterday at a New Milford, Conn., nursing home.

Following the closing of the Eagle in March, 1955, after a seven-week strike by the New York Newspaper Guild, Mr. Schroth retired and made his home in Trenton, N.J., soon after he had embarked upon a career in Brooklyn.

UN Accepts Bangladesh

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., June 11 (Reuters)—The Security Council yesterday approved membership for Bangladesh. It will be seated at the Sept. 17 opening of the next session of the General Assembly.

Vietnamese Renew Truce Teams' Talks

SAIGON, June 11 (AP)—South Vietnamese and Viet Cong military representatives today resumed meetings of their Joint Military Commission, after a monthlong suspension provoked by the South Vietnamese government.

A Saigon official said the meeting was held in a courteous and moderate atmosphere. Another session is scheduled for Friday.

The commission met again after the Saigon government restored the privileges and immunities of the Viet Cong delegation in Saigon. But a Viet Cong spokesman said that the Communist members of the commission would not discuss substantive matters until they were guaranteed that their immunities and privileges would be safeguarded.

The commission is supposed to negotiate such things as zones of control and meetings of opposing battlefield commanders to arrange an effective implementation of the cease-fire agreed on in Paris in January, 1973. But the commission has accomplished nothing since it was set up after the Paris accord.

The Saigon government lured the Viet Cong delegation's immunity and privileges in mid-April, charging the Communist with an increase in ceasefire violations. The Communist representatives were allowed to access to newsmen, their telephone lines were cut and their liaison flight to the Viet Cong headquarters at Loc Nui, were stopped.

The Viet Cong began a boycott on May 18 of the joint committee.

and resumed its work after the United States, South Vietnamese, and Viet Cong representatives met on Monday.

A Viet Cong spokesman said the meeting was held in a courteous and moderate atmosphere. Another session is scheduled for Friday.

French Reporter Is Said to Be Held By Khmer Rouge

VIETNAMESE LAOS, June 11 (NYT)—Mr. Philouy, 23, a French journalist and a Laotian woman companion who disappeared in northern Cambodia two months ago are reported to be alive and in the hands of Khmer Rouge guerrillas.

Mr. Philouy, a 23-year-old correspondent for Agence France Presse, is said to be 22 months in the hands of Khmer Rouge guerrillas since 1973.

Mr. Philouy's companion, the Laotian woman, is said to be 22 months in the hands of Khmer Rouge guerrillas since 1973.

Mr. Philouy, who was the first foreign journalist to visit Phnom Penh, was arrested on the night of Feb. 21, 1973, according to reports from Laos and the United States.

proposed at today's meeting that he be released and an agreement specifying that the guarantees of immunity and privileges are part of the Vietnamese cease-fire agreement.

Meanwhile the South Vietnamese command said that North Vietnamese infantry and tanks attacked South Vietnamese positions in the Iron Triangle, 25 miles to the north, where there has been fighting for nearly a month. Five government soldiers were reported killed and 95 wounded, but there was no report of North Vietnamese casualties.

In Cambodia, at Phnom Penh, a bomb exploded in the finance offices of the 7th Division headquarters early today, killing two soldiers and wounding seven.

Cambodian military sources said that 10 Khmer Rouge rebels and five government soldiers were killed in fighting along the western perimeter of besieged Longvek, 25 miles north of Phnom Penh.

Turks Arrest 10 GIs For Goods Smuggling

ADANA, Turkey, June 11 (UPI)—The police said today they have arrested 10 U.S. airmen on charges of smuggling luxury items into the country for sale.

They said the airmen were among 51 persons seized yesterday following a search of barracks in this southern Turkish city. They said goods worth 7 million Turkish pounds (\$538,400) were confiscated. The Americans, all noncommissioned officers, were stationed at the nearby Incirlik air base.

Manila Reports Huk Leader Slain

MANILA, June 11 (AP)—The military said today that the commander of the Huk guerrillas, Felix Salac, was killed yesterday in a clash with soldiers 35 miles west of Manila.

The official Philippine News Agency reported that Mr. Salac, also called Comdr. Pelaez, was killed when he and three of his bodyguards exchanged shots with troops in the town of Abucay. The bodyguards escaped.

Mr. Salac, a former policeman, was designated Huk supreme commander in 1970. The military said that 24 murder charges had been filed against Mr. Salac.

DIAMONDS

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Ford Praises Senate Defeat Of GI Pullout

NEW YORK, June 11 (AP)—Vice-President Ford said last night that he favors a mutual reduction of military forces and warned that a cutback of U.S. strength alone would undermine disarmament talks with the Soviet Union.

He praised the Senate for defeating proposals to cut American ground and air forces stationed overseas.

"The Senate action is a healthy rebuff to those who would push us in the direction of neo-isolationism," Mr. Ford said at a dinner gathering of the United Nations Association of the United States.

"For the United States to withdraw into a shell of isolationism in the 1970s would be tragic for America and would dash every hope for peace in the world," Mr. Ford said.

He emphasized that "unilateral U.S. troop cuts would undermine our negotiations with the Soviet Union directed at mutual force reductions in Central Europe."

Last Thursday the Senate rejected proposals by majority leader Mike Mansfield, D-Mont., to reduce the number of U.S. troops on foreign soil. But Sen. Allen Cranston, D-Calif., has said that when President Nixon returns from Moscow there will be another attempt to pass troop-reduction legislation.

Mr. Ford again praised Secretary of State Henry Kissinger for his Middle East peace efforts and paid tribute to the President, "who told him to 'hang in there,' who told him to stay the extra hours, days and weeks to help the parties take the first step toward peace."

In an obvious reference to some Arab nations, Mr. Ford observed that "some developing nations—rich in petroleum and other raw materials—seek to use their resources as a bargaining weapon against the industrialized nations."

He said that the United States could in turn withhold food supplies from those nations. "But nobody wins at that sort of game," he said. "It is destructive of nations and of peoples. All of us must find constructive ways to combat poverty and hunger."

Close Contact With People

Atypical Strongman Is Running Panama

By Terri Shaw

PANAMA CITY, June 11 (WP).—At first glance, Gen. Omar Torrijos, Panama's chief of state, looks like a Latin American military strongman in the traditional mold.

Standing at parade rest in carefully tailored and pressed fatigues, he receives delegations with an almost regal air.

But the first impression is superficial. Traveling to the remotest parts of the country in an American-made helicopter, the 45-year-old general spends hours meeting with the peasants, workers, local officials, Indians and students.

Participation is the keynote of Gen. Torrijos's government. Under a new constitution approved in 1972, elected leaders of small local districts participate in decision-making on the local, provincial and national levels of Panama, which has a population of 1.5 million.

Coup in 1968
But while he gets much of his energy and inspiration from close contact with the people, it is still Gen. Torrijos who runs the country—with dictatorial powers he assumed in a coup in 1968, powers approved by the voters in an election in 1972.

In the more than five years he has ruled, he has radically changed the government's priorities. He has made heavy investments in social programs and rural development, without altering Panama's trade and business-oriented economy.

On the crucial issue of the Panama Canal, Gen. Torrijos has managed to gain the support of virtually all Panamanians and has conducted negotiations with the United States that appear to be leading to eventual agreement on a new canal treaty.

Gen. Torrijos sees himself as representative of a new breed of military ruler.

"The image of the stupid general is disappearing in Latin America," he said in an interview at his modest beach house at the former U.S. military base at Rio Hato, 60 miles southwest of Panama City.

At the base, Gen. Torrijos has set up a basic training camp for the National Guard—which serves as Panama's army, navy, air force and police—as well as a military high school for bright youths from lower and middle-class families.

"The purpose of the school is to capture talent," the general

said. "The man who wears a uniform must have talent. Unlike some countries where it is forbidden to think, I'm looking for people who do think."

Students at the high school are trained in practical fields like agronomy and engineering.

"Our education has been based on humanistic principles for too long," Gen. Torrijos said. "Humanism never fed anybody or developed a country."

To demonstrate "the importance of our dialogue with the people," Gen. Torrijos recently invited a group of touring U.S. newspaper editors to go with him to the banana port of Puerto Armuelles on the Pacific Coast, near the border with Costa Rica.

He took few bodyguards along, because, he said, "If there are too many soldiers along, the people are afraid to talk."

Instead, he was accompanied by several of the bright, young civilian technocrats who make up his cabinet to hear what the banana workers had to say and respond to their complaints.

The first stop was the headquarters of the banana workers' union, a frame building with a screened meeting room to let in the ocean breeze.

Reports Are Heard
For more than four hours, Gen. Torrijos and his ministers listened to reports on the running of a small banana plantation that had been taken over by the government. They also heard about the construction of new schools, plans for a work-study program at a local high school and prob-

lems of sewage disposal and road construction.

At the same time Gen. Torrijos's secretary handed him letters and requests for personal favors from people in the hall. The secretary said later that in most cases, the general granted the request on the spot, sometimes sending a telegram to Panama City, to enforce the order.

As paper cups with ice, ginger ale and a little Scotch were passed around, Gen. Torrijos questioned the men and women in the room, seeking facts and figures on banana production, the cost of a new rice mill and the primary school building program.

A seven-year-old boy named Giovanni Gomez approached the general while one of the local leaders spoke.

Puffing on a Cuban cigar, Gen. Torrijos talked to the boy, then stood up and announced: "My minister of health tells me that every child in Panama has been vaccinated. This boy says he was not."

Turning to the minister of health he asked: "What do you have to say?"

"Ask the Kids"
Subsequent discussion revealed that 55 percent of the children in that district had not been vaccinated, prompting Gen. Torrijos to remark angrily later: "The only way to find out is to ask the kids."

Gen. Torrijos's mobile, populist form of government has brought many important changes to Panama, according to Panamanian and foreign sources here and in Washington.

The government has enacted a labor code, constructed schools and health centers in remote areas, built low-income housing in the cities. Panama reportedly enforces its tax laws more efficiently now than most other Latin American countries.

The economy has grown an average of 8 percent annually in the last decade. Gen. Torrijos has not changed the past government's policy of taking full advantage of the country's strategic location for international trade.

He has enacted laws to encourage the establishment of international banks here. Twelve years ago there were six. Now there are 58.

Gen. Torrijos's "peaceful revolution" appears to be largely social, with darker-skinned, middle and lower-class Panamanians moving into the positions of power formerly held by a few rich families of European descent.



Pakistani Noor Hussein with his gift to Princess Anne.

Britain Permits Pakistani to Put Bed to Rest After Hard Journey

LONDON, June 11 (AP).—A Pakistani woodcarver, deported when he came to Britain to give Princess Anne a handmade double bed as a wedding gift, was allowed into the country yesterday to complete his mission.

Noor Hussein, a 39-year-old veteran of the British Army in World War I, spent two months carving the ornate bed out of solid teak.

But his visit to Britain last year became a saga of woe. First, the bed was mislaid, turning up weeks later in a Karachi warehouse. Then Mr. Hussein was robbed of all his savings, amounting to \$480, while traveling through Turkey. Finally, when he got to Britain, he was deported.

Immigration officials allowed him to stay long enough only for a peek through the iron railings of Buckingham Palace, Queen Elizabeth's London residence.

Patrick Cormack, a Conservative member of Parliament, heard of Mr. Hussein's plight and launched an appeal on his behalf. He collected £250 (\$1,500) and Mr. Hussein made another trip to London, bringing the bed with him.

He was given the money yesterday with a letter from Princess Anne, Queen Elizabeth's 23-year-old daughter, thanking him for his gift.

The woodcarver will fulfill Saturday a lifelong ambition to see a British monarch when he attends the annual Trooping the Color ceremony at which the queen takes the salute at a military parade.

Associated Press.

Italy Bishops Ask End to Dissent

ROME, June 11 (NYT).—Italy's Roman Catholic bishops, in a message to church members, said yesterday that last month's referendum on divorce has been a "painful experience for the church" because it had barred

discrimination and open dissent within its ranks.

The statement, following a weekend plenary meeting here of the nearly 200 Italian bishops, warned: "There will not be space in our churches for aid and constructive protest."

The bishops declared that the nationwide vote May 12 and 13, which defeated a church-backed drive for repeal of Italy's divorce law by a margin of 3 to 2, had brought into the open "elements of crisis in the ecclesiastical community."

This church crisis, the bishops asserted, was complex and needed further analysis. They said the crisis had not been created, but rather shown up and rendered acute by the referendum on the three-year-old divorce statute.

Pope Paul VI, in an address to the Italian bishops in the Vatican last Saturday, said that the vote on divorce had "painfully confirmed" that many citizens were in disagreement with the church hierarchy. He urged dissenting priests to "return to the full ecclesiastical union," but made it plain that they must admit that they had erred.

He did not elaborate.

Sudan's Numeiri Sees Libya Plot

KHARTOUM, June 11 (UPI).—President Gen. Numeiri has accused Libya of plotting to overthrow the Sudan's government.

"Libya is trying to dominate the Sudan in the name of unity," Maj. Gen. Numeiri said yesterday in his monthly radio and television address to the nation.

"Mercenaries and agents, remnants of the hated past, are working to overthrow the revolutionary regime in the Sudan," he said. "We shall not always be on the defensive," the general warned. "Now we have begun positive defense, and that means, in army language, defend and attack."

He did not elaborate.

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Jobs Are Prohibited

Foreign Students Criticize U.S. Rules on Summer Work

WASHINGTON, June 11 (NYT).—Foreign college students and their advisers have strongly criticized a recent policy change of the U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service that bars most foreign students from summer jobs.

In the past, a loose job market and relaxation of a regulation barring such employment have enabled most foreign students to work during the summer.

According to spokesmen for foreign students, the current criticism has been mainly directed at the lateness of the service's new policy statement and its reason for making the change.

In a letter dated April 17, the Immigration Service notified schools across the country that they were no longer authorized to issue work permits to foreign students seeking summer jobs.

The letter said that foreign students with critical economic problems could apply to the service for work permits if their financial needs were "due to unforeseen circumstances which arose after entry into the United States."

The letter explained that the change in policy was the result of a shortage of jobs and a rising unemployment rate among American youths, particularly Vietnam veterans and members of minority groups.

Importance Recognized
"Although it is recognized that there is an important foreign-policy benefit to the United States from the presence of young foreigners studying in this country, it has been concluded that protection of job opportunities for young Americans is the paramount consideration at this time," the Immigration Service's letter said.

Foreign students, commenting through their representatives, say the Immigration Service's policy change is unfair. They say they do not believe they represent a serious threat to the employment of American young people.

According to the National Association for Foreign Student Affairs, 37 percent of the 150,000 foreign students in this country last year held summer jobs. The association maintains that these 50,000 or so students did not significantly affect the American employment situation and that most of them held jobs that were too low-paying or undesirable for most Americans.

Law Cited
The Immigration Service answered this criticism by citing a law that requires foreign students, upon entering this country, to sign a statement that they are financially able to study here without working and said that, therefore, any sudden change in policy should not affect most of them.

The Immigration Service says that the new regulation makes ample provision for students with emergency financial needs.

The Foreign Student Association and many student advisers say that the Immigration Service

Pay, Price Curbs Urged by Mills

WASHINGTON, June 11 (AP).—Rep. Wilbur Mills, D-Ark., said yesterday that even though wage-price curbs may be "anathema to many," controls should be reimposed to help combat inflation.

Rep. Mills, who is chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee, said that the controls should be similar to those in effect in 1971 under the Nixon economic program's Phase 2, which is no longer in effect. But he said that they should be mandatory rather than left to presidential discretion. He ruled out price rollbacks.

Calling on the leaders of both parties in Congress to act to keep inflation from continuing at a dangerous rate, Rep. Mills said: "The fact that the President may have made a mistake in failing to use controls broadly is no reason for Congress to make an equally bad mistake."

Two Argentine Abducted, Slain

BUENOS AIRES, June 11 (UPI).—The bodies of a union leader kidnapped Saturday and a leftist youth abducted Saturday were found yesterday in separate police said.

The victims, both of whom were shot to death, were identified as Remo Crotta, 45, the head of the paper industry workers' union who was kidnapped by a group of armed men in Buenos Aires, and Francisco Martinez, 28, of the Buenos Aires youth organization provincial capital of La Plata.

Dispute on Pay Ex At S. African Mine

WELKOM, South Africa, 11 (AP).—Work resumed at the Harmony gold mine after a promise by managers for additional wage increases.

"It appears that most mine workers have returned to work as a result of our substantial increase in wages," a mine official said.

The black miners were a average 10 percent raise, but the rejected this as insufficient. More than 1,000 died Sunday night and were killed.

Mrs. Paul Grosjean of BRUSSELS

after a long and happy life, died on June 1st, 1974, in her 96th year. She is survived by her husband, Mr. and Mrs. Robert L. G. Grosjean, and 7 grandchildren.

Funeral services will be held at 1:30 p.m. on Sunday, June 16th, at the funeral home of Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. G. Grosjean, 95 Ave. Franklin, 1150 Brussels, Belgium.

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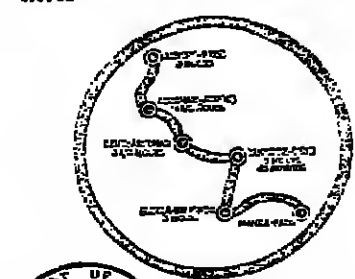
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PHILIPPINES TODAY

Message From the President



Ferdinand E. MARCOS,
President of the Philippines.

In this day, the Seventy-Sixth Anniversary of the First Free Republic of Asia, we Filipinos have much to be proud of. In the past twenty months we have achieved much, and much more remains to be done. We have finally begun the

momentum that makes our first break from the old and stricken environment. This is the beginning of change. If it is not change itself.

At long last, we have placed our political problem in perspective, our political system in perspective, our political process in perspective. We have begun the development process. Democratization of opportunity has begun, and it is a new day for the long deprived.

In the program that we call the New Society, we have no new master plans for development, neither are we saddled with any ideological preconceptions. What we seek is to guarantee to every Filipino a decent minimum of food, clothing and shelter, an opportunity for every citizen to have something socially useful to do, and for every one to share in the increment of progress.

In a world beset by unprecedented and unheralded problems, we seek alliance with all in the struggle to uplift the dignity of man.

Independence Day Message

GENERAL CARLOS P. ROMULO, SECRETARY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS



In this respect, that foreign observers and experts freely predict a coming "economic miracle" to the Philippines.

While welcoming the heartening prospects, we shall remain always aware of the considerable difficulties which we still have to face. The energy crisis and the financial and monetary crisis which today grip the world are bound to have repercussions in the Philippines.

As hard as we have worked, we must be prepared to work still harder. And though we have made considerable sacrifices, we must be prepared to make still greater sacrifices.

The theme of this year's independence day is therefore an urgent summons to all Filipinos to realize, regardless of difficulties, our economic and social goals.

Facts on the Philippines

Area: 299,804 sq. km. (115,600 sq. miles).
Number of islands: 7,100.
Largest islands: Luzon (104,638 sq. km.), Mindanao (94,630 sq. km.) and Samar (13,080 sq. km.).
Population: 41,475,174 (1974 estimate).
Population growth rate: 3.7% per annum.
Population density: 138.2 persons per sq. km. (1974 estimate).
Average temperature: 27.6° C (81.7° F).
Seasons: Dry (November to April) and Wet (May to October).
GNP: P39,282 million (1973).
GNP growth rate: 10.0% (1973, at constant 1967 prices).
Per Capita GNP: U.S. \$251.
Currency: The Philippine peso has been floating in relation to the U.S. dollar since February 1970. As of December 31, 1973, the rate was P6.73 to one U.S. dollar.

Profile of the President

Effective Leadership in the New Society

Beginning the production which led the Philippines under martial law, in President Marcos' own words, the least difficult decision he had made when confronted by the crisis of his administration and the greatest threat to national unity since the Philippines became independent in September 1972.

He greater one, the more challenging task, he said, was laying the foundations for an entirely new society, "a responsibility that called for utmost in dedication, courage, effectiveness as a national leader, common sense for whose success failure he knew he alone would feel accountable."

Autocratic Reform Program

In 1966, Ferdinand E. Marcos still much the image of cooperator inspired leadership that he was the morning of December 31, 1965, he took the oath of office as President of the Philippines. In the last eight years, he has led effectively with some of the most aggressive programs to his day's relatively short history as an autocrat in command at a time when he was the only Philippine leader who had been elected to office by the Filipino people. Mr. Marcos has the reputation of a statesman in the making, a man who is also much a quiet self-confidence.

A Very Disciplined Man

Something in Marcos' manner, as Lelyard of The New York Times has observed, "keeps you thinking about those years. I told Marcos I was having trouble finding a word to describe a quality he had that had struck me. He said, 'I didn't seem right, he is a full curiosity who enjoys a talk and a good laugh. 'Debate' was an improvement but still pale. The First Lady paused to consider his semantic problem. 'The ideal,' she said with careful emphasis, 'is a very disciplined man.' His impression of a simple, plain open man never fails to strike visitor meeting Mr. Marcos for the first time. He is all that. But reality of the man is also much a complex.

Pursuit of Excellence

Mr. Marcos was born into a family of schoolteachers in Ilocos Norte, a province on the rugged northwestern tip of Luzon, the main Philippine island. Quite early in life, the young Marcos set out on his pursuit of excellence in both mind and body. From



Omar Sakkaf, Foreign Minister of Saudi Arabia, with President Marcos.

childhood, he excelled at both academics and athletics. Through secondary school and the university, where he took up law, he invariably topped his class.

Then, in September 1935, upon his graduation from college, the first shadow passed over his life. The young Marcos was accused of shooting a local politician who had defeated his father in a congressional election and become his family's bitter rival. Detained in a stark prison cell, the young scholar studied for the bar examinations that would confirm him as a practicing lawyer—and topped them with the highest average ever scored in the history of the Philippine bar. Then, dramatically, his first case: his own trial for murder—the young Marcos won an acquittal from the Supreme Court of the Philippines.

Soldier of Daring and Resource

Shortly afterward, the Pacific War broke out and the Japanese invaded the Philippines. The young Marcos was called to the colors as an intelligence officer of the defending Filipino-American forces. At once Lieutenant Marcos proved himself a frontline soldier of daring and resource. Captured by the Japanese, the wounded Marcos survived the Death March from Batangas to Capas and was imprisoned in Tarlac. Released from the Tarlac concentration camp, he returned to Manila, but was promptly thrown into the dungeon of the old Spanish Fort Santiago, for refusing to divulge information to the enemy. Marcos patiently planned his escape. He misled his captors into believing that he would betray his companions in Tayabas and asked to be transported there by truck. But he had arranged to have the vehicle ambushed by his guerrilla colleagues, and escaped, to join once more in the shadowy struggle to harass the enemy. Major Marcos emerged from

the war years liberally covered with both wounds and medals. Soon after the Republic was inaugurated on July 4, 1946, the young Marcos contested the congressional seat in his home province—and won it. From then on, his political rise was meteoric—from congressman to senator to Senate President and, finally, to President of the Republic.

Progress Record in Congress

Congressman Marcos' progressive record in the House of Representatives, combined with his charismatic appeal, particularly to the Filipino youth, made his election as senator certain and easy.

His countrymen with political acumen early marked Mr. Marcos as presidential timber, and it was soon plain that this remarkable man did not waste the highest prize at all. When finally Mr. Marcos made his bid for the presidency, running against the incumbent Diosdado Macapagal, he conducted a campaign which, in its grasp of practical Philippine politics, its winning drive for the centers of electoral power and its lofty and dignified character, was flawless. Mr. Marcos was overwhelmingly elected President in 1965.

First to be Re-elected

The Marcos record, after four years as President, surpassed that of any of his predecessors. Thus, it was no surprise that in 1969 he was returned to a second term—the first Filipino President to be so re-elected—and with the biggest majority ever recorded in Philippine electoral history.

REPORT ON THE NATION

Authoritative Government Powers Philippines Progress



Makati, Manila's ultra-modern satellite community.

collected precisely for the creation of authority and the accumulation of power. The well-tried American principles of separation of powers, checks and balances, regular elections and competitive parties, grafted onto Philippine politics by the Constitution of 1934, resulted not in the healthy transplant of American democracy but in the crippling of the Philippine executive and the perpetuation of legislative irresponsibility.

Rising Indicators

Though spectacular, the economic indicators (see Report on the Economy) in truth represent little more than the sloth the once-battered economy had been unable to take. Like the political achievements of what Filipinos have come to call the New Society, they are, in Mr. Marcos' words, the "logical consequences of the decision we have taken to break from an old and stricken social order."

Superficially, President Marcos' New Society is a world apart from the "show-window of democracy in Asia" that the Americans—who ruled the Philippines for nearly five decades until they restored its independence in July 1946—had thought they were founding in the Pacific. Congress has been disbanded, habeas corpus suspended, and some limitations imposed on press freedom.

Mr. Marcos himself has spoken of the "wrenching of basic beliefs" that these drastic but necessary measures have caused him. Like all Filipinos, his life had been formed under the influence of classic Western liberalism. During World War II, indeed, he had fought for the very ideals that he has decided to rule by decree now seem to foreclose for Filipinos. It is characteristic of the man that Mr. Marcos had taken every opportunity to explain the compulsions, motivations and hopes of his New Society to the world community.

Secured in their missionary impulse, the Americans who came to the Philippines at the turn of the twentieth century did not meditate too closely on the many obvious similarities between their Western homeland and their Far Eastern colony. They simply projected their historical experience on the vastly different Filipino one. Historically, American politics has concerned itself with the limitation of authority and the division of power. This concern successive American statesmen carried over to their Pacific colony—although the situation there

robber bands. Then turning to the incipient Maoist rebellion, it overran Luzon and checked urban terrorism from both Left and Right.

Shaking Up the Bureaucracy

The basic problem of restoring law and order dealt with Mr. Marcos' turned to shaking up the sluggish and corrupt bureaucracy dismissing thousands of officials and civil servants. Economic policymaking, once made in bits and pieces by half a dozen separate agencies, he centralized into a National Economic and Development Authority. Investment policies, particularly those having to do with the repatriation of capital and profits, he liberalized. And in the centers of national administration, bright young technocrats were given their head.

Democracy of Stalemate

Such a democracy of stalemate worked only until it was overtaken by growing population, rising expectations and new social forces. Toward the end, national decision-making was reduced to an endless search for the least common denominator of agreement among the interest groups sharing political power—in the obvious detriment of such controversial legislation as land reform, progressive taxation, economic restructuring and administrative reorganization. (All of this legislation Mr. Marcos has pre-empted by decree.)

The intellectual Mr. Marcos has set down in book form how he came to his fateful decision of September 21, 1972. His own constitutional lawyer's scruples and self-doubts satisfied, he plunged wholeheartedly into restoring social order. Moving swiftly and efficiently, his professional Army disbanded 145 private armies owing loyalty to political warlords and confiscated over half a million firearms in civilian hands.

"Even we in government had not realized there were that many loose guns in the country," says General Fidel V. Ramos, the Constabulary (national police) chief. The Army also rounded up hundreds of organized criminals, kidnappers and

Finally, alarmed by the resurgence of armed Communist activity and the emergence of Maoist urban guerrillas, Mr. Marcos ordered the Army into the field. Task force operations in the Maoist base areas in northwest Luzon dispersed the insurgents, but did not destroy them. In August 1971, after the bombing of an opposition political rally in Manila, Mr. Marcos suspended the writ of habeas corpus and clamped down on urban agitators of the two radical groups.

Downward Spiral of Anarchy

This drastic measure was effective in the short term, but as soon as it was lifted, radical agitation started again. And this heightened agitation seemed to be succeeding. By mid-1972 it had turned nearly all the Manila media dead end against the administration, and government was beginning to be paralyzed by the intense rivalry between the political parties, the ideological enemies and between President and Congress. The whole country was caught in a downward spiral of anarchy—until President Marcos acted.

The rest is history. The achievements of what Filipinos have come to call the New Society are written on the land and its people, who have been imbued with a new sense of optimism and well-being—and of faith in the future. The sweeping reforms of the New Society have started to leave their mark and if there had been some doubts or misgivings in the beginning, these have completely disappeared. The people now are fully reassured.

Mr. Marcos' experiment with "constitutional authoritarianism" is, of course, far from over. But this early, it has shaken up Philippine society and transformed it in a way that insures it will never revert to the old and now discredited order.

Wiring Up the Bullets

Characteristically, Mr. Marcos summarizes his country's gains so far not as economic but as political. "For the moment," he says, "what is important is that we have finally placed our political problem in perspective. Authority has to exist before it can be limited. At this point in our national life, the problem is not the preservation or enhancement of individual liberty. It is the rescue of the larger social order from factional interests—whether these be cabals of oligarchs, alienated intellectuals, ambitious generals or riotous youths. Our test is to create a legitimate social order to build coherent institutions, an effective bureaucracy, an administration capable of enlisting the enthusiasm of the people, the founding of authoritative government."

In arguing that of this point in time for many of the new countries the important distinction is not between democracy or dictatorship but between effective and ineffective government, Mr. Marcos articulates today's pragmatic Southeast Asian temper. But he makes the additional point that an administration does not necessarily become more effective merely by stifling its opposition. Organization and consensus are the qualities that will count in the end.

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PRAGUE FESTIVAL A New, Operatic Look At 'Coriolanus'

By James Helme Sutcliffe

PRAGUE (IHT).—The last five days of Prague's three-week Spring Festival included enough music to last most cities a month.

Most of the attention at this 29th annual festival, however, was focused on a world premiere production, Slovak composer Jan Cikker's "Coriolanus."

The subject offers a lot for opera: tumultuous mob and battle scenes, public and private conflicts in the Roman Senate and Coriolanus's own proud breast, and ready-made arias climaxing in the long plea of the hero's mother, Volturnia, not to destroy the Rome that had rejected him.

Curiously, though, the big opportunity of correcting Shakespeare's own occasional loose ends (so brilliantly achieved by Boito) and concentrating the action to clear space for musical self-revelation seems to have been beyond the librettist conductor Zdenek Kocler. He reduced Shakespeare's five acts to three, 35-minute ones of five scenes each (connected by orchestral interludes). All the elements of the plot were retained, but without convincing you that he had recognized the operatic potential of the original except by adding a woman's chorus, a lovely two-part incantation for priestesses in Scene IV, the first appearance of Volturnia and Coriolanus's wife Virgilia. This was also the scene in which Cikker's music seemed most attuned to changing moods in the text.

Crowd Scenes

Generally speaking, the score sounded rhythmically hard-driven, with pop-trotting motor rhythms and a harmonic vocabulary that reminded one of Hindemith freed of his theoretical straightjacket. It was the violent crowd scenes which came most

Jana Hlaváčová
Josef Čap
in "Pelop's
Courtship,"
seen
at the recent
Prague
Festival.

J. Srobona.

vividly to life. An almost Handel-like slow prelude to Act III followed by a poetic passage for muted strings, harp and flute, showed Cikker to be a master of orchestral coloring, and off-stage choruses (particularly during the curious opening to Act II in which projected ghosts of his family and friends "argue" with Coriolanus) added atmosphere.

Among the principals, Ivana Miková (Volturnia) and Daniela Sounová (Virgilia), for whom a redundant solo after Coriolanus's demise was added, sang particularly well. The hectoring vocalism and posing of Antonín Švorc in the title role, however, had little of the noble Roman about it.

If the total effect was one of dry, dramatic uninvolvedness then much of the fault lay with the production. Director František Koci led an impressively measured performance of Beethoven's Ninth, the traditional closing work in the muggy acoustics of the Smetana-Saal, crowned by an excitingly paced version of that

knotty last movement as I've ever experienced.

The closing day also included a six-day cycle of Bedřich Smetana's operas in that jewel box of a refurbished theater, the Smetana, culminating with his seldom-performed "The Devil's Wall."

The bicentennial of Vaclav Jan Tomáček's birth brought his imposing Coronation Mass in C back to life in the restored St. Jacob's Church, renewed evidence of the mutual stimulation that made Mozart's music so popular in Bohemia. Tomáček's charming piano Eclogues—Schubert synthesized with Chopin—graced a chamber concert in the Martin Palace.

Then there was limpid-voiced Gabriela Benácková and the fine young Wolfgang Brendel from Munich as a handsome Titiana and Eugene Onegin in Tchaikovsky's tender duo of love and life. It was not without reason that UNESCO declared 1974 to be the "year of Czech music."



PARIS FILMS Woody Allen Wakes Up Two Centuries Late

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

PARIS (IHT).—In "Sleeper" (at the Publicis-Matignon in English), Woody Allen awakens, after being deep-frozen for 200 years, to find himself in a totalitarian world. Everyone—and everyone's thoughts—is under central control, manipulated by a dictator and his staff.

The scientists, circa 2174, thaw Allen from his icy capsule to question him about life two centuries previous. Their roles include photographs that need identification. De Gaulle? A great chef, replies the drowsy Allen. A chef? Yes, a connoisseur of omelets and soufflés.

In this 20th-century realm, robots are the domestics. Allen disguises himself as one of these—but he is sent to a factory for repairs. A pretty poet joins him in his attempts to dodge the guardians; they have a series of narrow escapes, with Allen uttering snappy wisecracks along the way. This lively farce makes a tart comment on the future.

The future is bleak in "France Société Anonyme" (at the Vendôme and the Marbeuf), Alain Corneau's first directorial venture. Here, Michel Bouquet comes out of a coma in 2222 to remember his activities in the 1970s. His recollections include a



Woody Allen and Diane Keaton in "Sleeper."

grade-G movie, in which he apparently appeared, about gangster violence, sexual liberation and spreading drug addiction. The film predicts that the current measures to halt drug sales will go the way of prohibition in the United States and that motion pictures will be produced by narcotics manufacturers.

"No Blade of Grass" (at the

Studio de l'Etoile in English) concerns the more immediate future when, the film suggests, famine and pollution may reduce the struggle for survival to jungle brutality. Directed by Cornel Wilde, it is an effective melodrama, depicting the adventures of a group of Londoners who make their way through the desolate countryside where natives have turned to murder and can-

nibalism to temporary security, a stronghold in the North.

"Le Protacteur" (at the R. cury and the ABC) has lofty intentions—exposing prostitution. France today. But, in fact, it is a routine underworld melodrama, trying to attract a little attention with its noisy indignation. It is full of scenes, sadistic beatings and torture, concentrating more on the lives of pimps than on victims. It recalls the anti-slavery dramas that used to be seen on the American stage more naïve days, avoiding censorship by their announced aims of stamping out a evil.

"Toute Nudité Sera Chat" (at the Odeons and the Dru in Portuguese and at the C. mont in French) is a grotesque comedy, brilliantly directed by Arnaldo Jabor and excellently performed by Paulo Porto, I. ene Gloria and Paulo S. Porto. It is a middle-aged widow with a problem son (Gloria), becomes obsessed with a prostitute (Gloria). The situation which this trio is involved in is bizarre in the extreme—but are bound by a firm direct unity that presents them patterns of a weird erotic de. Buñuel's influence is evident the work of this youthful I. alian director, but Jabor's has an exhilarating fresh vitality and originality.

The film was awarded Silver Bear at the 1973 B. Festival and has been honored other festivals too. For a it was successful in Brazil it has now been banned the.

"The Conversation," directed Francis Ford Coppola, wins the grand prize at the Ca. Festival. It is a chilling study the life of a crack wiretap. is now at the Concorde-Park English) in Paris. As its science-fiction protagonist, Hackman contributes a really ably fine performance.

'Walküre'—Tradition Plus Lights

By David Stevens

MUNICH, June 11 (IHT).—The Munich production of "Die Walküre" that has just had its first performance here can be seen as the opening round of the impending centennial of the "Ring" cycle, and maybe a sign of a crisis—if not a dead end—in the scenic interpretation of Wagner's tetralogy.

There is no shortage of motivation for this undertaking. After Bayreuth, Munich is the principal Wagnerian shrine and the scene of the first performances of "Das Rheingold" and "Die Walküre." Günther Rennert, intendant of the Bavarian State Opera and one of the most fertile operatic stage directors of the postwar era, plans to add the

Opera in Munich

other three music dramas in his new staging over the next two seasons, completing it in the summer of 1976, in time to mark the hundredth anniversary of the first cyclic performance of the "Ring" (at Bayreuth) and his own retirement from the direction of the Munich company.

Rennert, as extensive program notes indicate, sees himself as offering "alternatives" to the various approaches of distant and past—the naturalism of the composer's own time, which lasted until the second world war; the stylized, psychologically expanded myth of Wieland Wagner's much imitated first postwar production, and the recent wave of social criticism launched in Wieland's second Bayreuth staging ("Valhalla is Wall Street") and of which George Bernard Shaw (in "The Perfect Wagnerite") is the prophet.

A Concentration Rennert and his designer, Jan Braza, offer instead a concentration of the story in the conflict between Wotan and Siegmund—something that only the continuation of the cycle can clarify—and a visual realization that ranges from stylized realism to an abstract pictorialism of the "factual and mythical" in Wagner's music.

Well, this makes pretty heady program reading, and maybe even a guide to the eclectic comings and goings on the stage. Unprepared, one might think that Rennert had simply turned back the clock to a fairly straight, naturalistic account of the story, with mild deviations. No static Bayreuthian geometry here, but action to fit the words. For instance, the end of Act II is detailed in the Hunding-Siegund battle, Wotan's intervention, Siegmund's really really splitting in two, Wotan's fatherly (not godlike) sorrow over the fallen hero, and his curse of Hunding—who seems to be victim of a heart attack rather than divine retribution.

The scenery had two aspects. On one hand, there was enough real scenery to set the stage, the world-act and a trace of its foliage in Act I or Brünnhilde's rock in the final act. On the other, the major share of the visual effect was borne by the National Theater's ultra-modern lighting machinery—projections, prisms, lasers—sometimes with startling results. It ranged from projecting cryptic, hieroglyphic-like symbols to the final act's constantly changing series of wild semi-abstract images, culminating in a stage-filling wall of Loge's fire.

Some Miscalculations There were some miscalculations that may well be ironed out later—the overwhelming arrival of spring was rather garishly represented by the sudden lighting of a technicolor-blue sky, the capering of the Valkyries in Act II turned into a kind of unseasonably laugh-in, and the splitting of a rocky wall for Wotan's intervention at the end of Act II was all too clearly just a piece of that scenery sliding creekly aside. Taken for what it was, and Rennert makes no claim to a definitive realization—Munich seems to have embarked on an effective "Ring" made up of one part tradition and one part light show.

Entertainment In New York

NEW YORK, June 11 (IHT).—This is how critics for The New York Times rate new films and stage productions:

Films

"Herbie Rides Again," a Walt Disney production, directed by Robert Stevenson and written by Bill Walsh, is "simply not very good." Vincent Canby says: "Set in San Francisco, the film takes a firm stand for the defense of architectural landmarks and against real estate developers. It brings back Herbie the Volkswagen, the leading character of an earlier Disney box-office success, 'The Love Bug.' 'He has a major part in the successful campaign of a Nice Little Old Lady (Glenne Headly) to ward off Alvin Karpis' wreckers to save her home, an old fire-house on top of a San Francisco hill.' Canby says: 'Hawk is played by Keenan Wynn.' 'All the technical and economic resources of the Disney empire cannot bring sincerity to a machine-made peacen in praise of little-guy pluck.'

Plays

"Some People, Some Other People and What They Finally Do," at the Manhattan Theater Club, received a mixed review from Clive Barnes. He says: "It is a harmless show, a little too old-fashioned, but it has the time it can be gently diverting if your standards for diversion are not stratospherically high." Jordan Crittenden, the show's author, describes it as "a revue with hardly any music." Comments Barnes: "This is only the first of its deficiencies. The trouble with Crittenden is not that he lacks ideas, not even that he lacks funny ideas, but that his ideas are really one-shot situations pushed beyond their comic potential... Charles Aldman's direction did not seem especially sharp, which only helped to stress the point that Crittenden has a tendency to belabor his audience." The plus side includes the handsome settings by John Lee Bently, a talented cast (including Lois Battle, Carol Morley, Crittenden and Rod Browning), and the "hardly any music" provided by Stephen Lawrence.

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Stockholm.
—Vereinsbank in Hamburg, Ham-
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The Board of Directors.

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(Continued on next page.)



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CAPITAL	LIT. 245,000,000,000
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- 2) The procedure used or patent worked;
- 3) The nature of the materials used for prefabrication.

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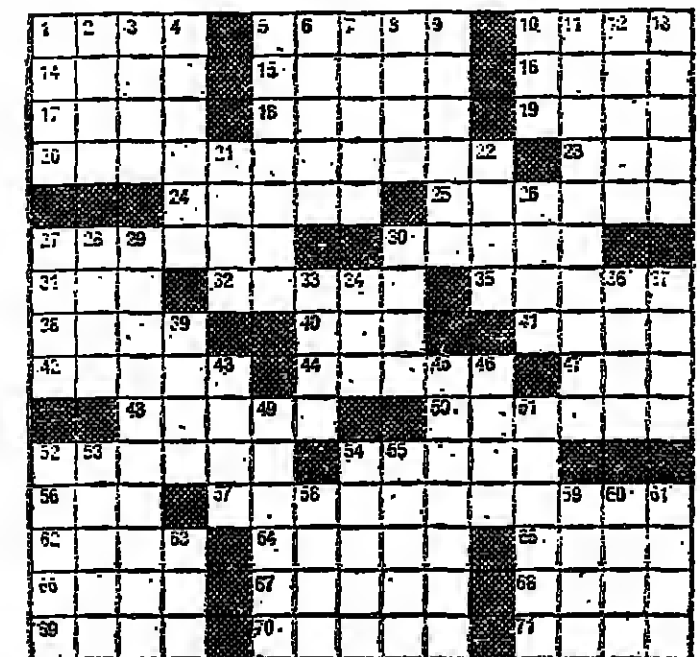
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CROSSWORD

By Will Weng

- ACROSS**
- 1 Ems, Eylan, etc.
 - 2 Edible mushroom
 - 3 Ugly one
 - 4 River bordering the U.N.
 - 5 Spanish-American
 - 6 Stadium sound
 - 7 Song
 - 8 Permitted
 - 9 Edison's middle name
 - 10 Cowardly buffoon
 - 11 Plains
 - 12 Helen of radio
 - 13 Make possible
 - 14 Like some subscriptions
 - 15 One who prods
 - 16 W. W. II area
 - 17 Does office work
 - 18 Fence feature
 - 19 Can province
 - 20 Road measure
 - 21 Wood sorrels
 - 22 Give contrary proof
 - 23 Balkan natives
 - 24 Army druggies
 - 25 Complies
 - 26 Miss Landi
 - 27 City of France
 - 28 Russian tribe
 - 29 Aunt or uncle
 - 30 Abbr.
 - 31 Incompetent
 - 32 Aberdeen uncle
 - 33 Kayak's relative
 - 34 Paris time
 - 35 Warm-water fish
 - 36 Metric measure
 - 37 Dies
 - 38 Word of afterthought
 - 39 Made of wood
 - 40 Document: Abbr.
- DOWN**
- 1 Seven
 - 2 Paris recreation
 - 3 Mongols' milieu
 - 4 Turns on
 - 5 Belgian town
 - 6 Belted sky figure
 - 7 Make a new recording
 - 8 Large-scale
 - 9 Soap product
 - 10 Anatomical mouths
 - 11 Goofs off
 - 12 "Boiero" composer
 - 13 Take out
 - 14 Reckon, old style
 - 15 M.L.T. grads
 - 16 Eagle: Prefix
 - 17 Nonsense poet
 - 18 Salt free
 - 19 Literary quickies
 - 20 Consumer
 - 21 Bridge call
 - 22 Before
 - 23 Sitters' creations
 - 24 She, in Italy
 - 25 French river
 - 26 Neighbor of Ky.
 - 27 Indicate
 - 28 Side dish
 - 29 Trisram's beloved: Var.
 - 30 Peaceful
 - 31 Betel palm
 - 32 Ice-free Baltic
 - 33 Stale
 - 34 Take — foe
 - 35 Ballgown
 - 36 Eastern leader
 - 37 Fish fly
 - 38 One who fibs
 - 39 Composing-room word
 - 40 Great Lakes locks



WEATHER

| ALGAEV... | 59 | 66 | Overcast |
|----------------|----|----|----------|
| AMSTERDAM... | 15 | 26 | Cloudy |
| ANKARA... | 25 | 36 | Cloudy |
| ATHENS... | 22 | 33 | Cloudy |
| BEIRUT... | 22 | 33 | Fair |
| BELGRADE... | 13 | 24 | Cloudy |
| BOMBAY... | 16 | 27 | Cloudy |
| BRAZILIA... | 14 | 25 | Cloudy |
| BUDAPEST... | 14 | 25 | Cloudy |
| CAIRO... | 14 | 25 | Overcast |
| CASABLANCA... | 17 | 28 | Cloudy |
| COPENHAGEN... | 14 | 25 | Cloudy |
| COSTA RICA... | 14 | 25 | Cloudy |
| DUBLIN... | 17 | 28 | Cloudy |
| HOUSING... | 14 | 25 | Cloudy |
| LONDON... | 14 | 25 | Cloudy |
| FRANKFURT... | 14 | 25 | Cloudy |
| GENEVA... | 14 | 25 | Cloudy |
| HELSINKI... | 14 | 25 | Cloudy |
| ISTANBUL... | 14 | 25 | Cloudy |
| LA PALMA... | 16 | 27 | Cloudy |
| LOS ANGELES... | 14 | 25 | Cloudy |
| MADRID... | 14 | 25 | Sunny |

Wednesday's readings: U.S., Canada
 7000 GMT, others at 1200 GMT.

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

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June 11, 1974

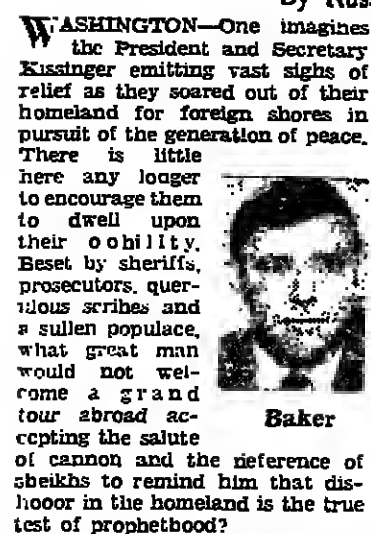
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| | | | |
|-------------------------------------|----------|-------------------------------------|---------|
| (a) Alexander Fund..... | \$5.74 | (j) Japan Pacific Fund..... | \$12.25 |
| (a) Am. Express Int'l Fund..... | \$7.25 | | |
| AMINCO BANKING S.A.: | | JARDINE FLEMING: | |
| (a) Global Fund..... | \$546.00 | (f) Jardine East Asia Fund..... | \$61.11 |
| (a) Apollo (Temple) Fund..... | \$52.84 | (f) Jardine Japan Fund..... | \$38.84 |
| (a) Apollo Fund S.A. | \$52.84 | (f) Jardine Pacific Fund..... | \$38.84 |
| (a) Austral. Trust S.A. | \$52.84 | (f) Jardine Asia Fund..... | \$38.84 |
| (a) Austral. Select Fund..... | \$52.84 | (f) Jardine Europe Fund..... | \$38.84 |
| AUSTRIAN INT. MGT. CORP.: | | L. & S.T. MANAGEMENT S.A.: | |
| (a) Fund of Australia..... | \$52.84 | (f) L. & S.T. Multi-sect. Fund..... | \$52.84 |
| (a) Fund of Europe..... | \$52.84 | (f) L. & S.T. Japan Fund..... | \$52.84 |
| (a) Fund of Japan..... | \$52.84 | (f) L. & S.T. Europe Fund..... | \$52.84 |
| (a) Fund of U.S. | \$52.84 | (f) L. & S.T. Asia Fund..... | \$52.84 |
| BANK OF AMERICA: | | SAFE GROUP: | |
| (a) Bank of Am. Fund..... | \$52.84 | (f) Safe Fund..... | \$52.84 |
| (a) Bank of Am. Int'l Fund..... | \$52.84 | (f) Safe Asia Fund..... | \$52.84 |
| (a) Bank of Am. Europe Fund..... | \$52.84 | (f) Safe Europe Fund..... | \$52.84 |
| (a) Bank of Am. Japan Fund..... | \$52.84 | (f) Safe Japan Fund..... | \$52.84 |
| (a) Bank of Am. Pacific Fund..... | \$52.84 | (f) Safe Pacific Fund..... | \$52.84 |
| CAPITAL INTERNATIONAL S.A.: | | SHARE GROUP: | |
| (a) Capital Int'l Fund..... | \$52.84 | (f) Share Int'l Fund..... | \$52.84 |
| (a) Capital Int'l Asia Fund..... | \$52.84 | (f) Share Asia Fund..... | \$52.84 |
| (a) Capital Int'l Europe Fund..... | \$52.84 | (f) Share Europe Fund..... | \$52.84 |
| (a) Capital Int'l Japan Fund..... | \$52.84 | (f) Share Japan Fund..... | \$52.84 |
| (a) Capital Int'l Pacific Fund..... | \$52.84 | (f) Share Pacific Fund..... | \$52.84 |
| CREDIT UNION: | | S.M.C. FUNDS: | |
| (a) Credit Union Fund..... | \$52.84 | (f) S.M.C. Fund..... | \$52.84 |
| (a) Credit Union Asia Fund..... | \$52.84 | (f) S.M.C. Asia Fund..... | \$52.84 |
| (a) Credit Union Europe Fund..... | \$52.84 | (f) S.M.C. Europe Fund..... | \$52.84 |
| (a) Credit Union Japan Fund..... | \$52.84 | (f) S.M.C. Japan Fund..... | \$52.84 |
| (a) Credit Union Pacific Fund..... | \$52.84 | (f) S.M.C. Pacific Fund..... | \$52.84 |
| C.S. INT'L MANAGEMENT: | | UNITED BANK OF SWITZERLAND: | |
| (a) C.S. Int'l Fund..... | \$52.84 | (f) U.B.S. Fund..... | \$52.84 |
| (a) C.S. Int'l Asia Fund..... | \$52.84 | (f) U.B.S. Asia Fund..... | \$52.84 |
| (a) C.S. Int'l Europe Fund..... | \$52.84 | (f) U.B.S. Europe Fund..... | \$52.84 |
| (a) C.S. Int'l Japan Fund..... | \$52.84 | (f) U.B.S. Japan Fund..... | \$52.84 |
| (a) C.S. Int'l Pacific Fund..... | \$52.84 | (f) U.B.S. Pacific Fund..... | \$52.84 |
| FIDELITY: | | WORLDWIDE GROUP: | |
| (a) Fidelity Fund..... | \$52.84 | (f) Worldwide Fund..... | \$52.84 |
| (a) Fidelity Asia Fund..... | \$52.84 | (f) Worldwide Asia Fund..... | \$52.84 |
| (a) Fidelity Europe Fund..... | \$52.84 | (f) Worldwide Europe Fund..... | \$52.84 |
| (a) Fidelity Japan Fund..... | \$52.84 | (f) Worldwide Japan Fund..... | \$52.84 |
| (a) Fidelity Pacific Fund..... | \$52.84 | (f) Worldwide Pacific Fund..... | \$52.84 |
| G.T. (BERMUDA) LIMITED: | | | |
| (a) G.T. Fund..... | \$52.84 | | |
| (a) G.T. Asia Fund..... | \$52.84 | | |
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Observer

Generating Peace

By Russell Baker



Baker

WASHINGTON—One imagines the President and Secretary Kissinger emitting vast sighs of relief as they soared out of their homeland for foreign shores in pursuit of the generation of peace. There is little here any longer to encourage them to dwell upon their obituary. Beset by sheriffs, prosecutors, querulous scribes and a sudden populace, what great man would not come a grand tour abroad accepting the salute of cannon and the deference of sheikhs to remind him that dishonor in the homeland is the true test of prophethood?

Kissinger's brief stay in Washington after his long stay in Arab lands must have been particularly unsettling. Having returned a hero only to find that the press was more interested in whether he had lied to the Senate Foreign Relations Committee about wiretapping, he was disagreeably reminded that while he had been laboring on the generation of peace abroad a generation of cynicism had come to full flower at home.

As for the President, whose youth crisis now seems likely to afflict the country longer than the Vietnam war, he would be less than human if he did not feel an impulse to settle permanently among foreigners and let the subpoenas gather dust at the White House gate.

It is an absurd idea, of course, which is precisely what makes it plausible. For the past two years the absurd has been the common place in government, and after the first day or two of excited headlines about the White House's refusal to come back to the United States, we should quickly accept it, as we have accepted all the other improbabilities of recent months.

Such an event would, in fact, be an excellent solution to the entire Watergate affair. The President would be over there someplace working on the generation of peace without being hounded mercilessly by courts and Congress, and the rest of us would

be over here, just as we are now, managing somehow to get along without a President.

Freed from the harassment of American courts—surely no host country would extradite him—he would not have to press the dangerous doctrine that presidents are beyond the law. Congress could go home, and the rest of us could learn to think about something other than President Nixon 16 hours a day.

In his domestic manifestation, the President at this stage is, in any case, only an encouragement to the country. If he were established abroad as the bringer of peace, we would retain his useful foreign-policy services without the disadvantage of having him permanently planted in the forefront of our vision.

The Athenians used exile as a government institution for ridding the state of great men of whom they had tired. Aristotle the Just, although a good man as the name implies, was voted into exile, the story goes, simply because the Athenians tired of hearing him called "the Just."

The Nixon case has certain parallels. Leaving aside the legal questions of Watergate, President Nixon seems to have tired the country so thoroughly with his conduct of the affair that there might be a substantial vote for exiling him as a nuisance, providing the vote did not imply a judgment that he had committed crimes, or was unfit for office, or was anything other than a source of intense national fatigue which we should like to have removed.

The Constitution, unfortunately, does not provide for exile and cannot be amended for that purpose in time to give us relief. On the other hand, it contains nothing that forbids a president from removing himself to foreign parts and continuing to do his business from over the waters. Presidents, in fact, commonly do this for short terms.

President Nixon would undoubtedly be happier finishing his second term abroad. The Adriatic coast of Italy would be ideal, considering his taste for warm water.

After a few years everybody might very well be glad to cheer him on a triumphal visit to Washington for a week-end at the White House.

Ethel Kennedy—Very Much Bobby's Wife

By Rhoda Amon

WASHINGTON (UPI)—She's a very private person with a very public name. Although, like all the "Kennedy women," she is often written about, Ethel Kennedy seldom gives interviews.

Six years after the assassination of her husband on June 5, 1968, she remains very much Mrs. Robert F. Kennedy. She lives with their 11 children at Hickory Hill, McLean, Va., in a rambling 150-year-old, 19-room house.

At 46, she is slim and vigorous though she occasionally uses crutches as the result of a skiing accident. Except for the tiny sunburn around her hooded eyes, she still looks like the Ethel Kennedy who a decade ago stood on a chair in her pink maternity dress in her Glen Cove, N.Y., mansion, urging visiting clubwomen to "vote for Bobby."

She goes to mass daily, and when she departs from her daily routine with the children, it is usually to work with the Robert F. Kennedy Memorial Foundation in Washington or attend Kennedy family gatherings. At one such event recently—a hockey match for retarded children in Madison Square Garden—she shook hands with a blind youngster. "Are you Rose Kennedy?" the child asked. "No," she answered, "I'm Ethel, Bobby's wife."

Q: You never wanted to be a "stage center." You only wanted to be wife and mother, especially after you met Bobby. Do your daughters have the same goals? Or do they want careers of their own?

A: I think they like to be active. They're much more independent, as most children are now. The eldest, Kathleen, has just been married. And Courtney is coming along, she's very domestic. But they're very conscious of the problems and I think they want to do something about it.

Q: You mean problems such as the poor and the handicapped and the underprivileged?

A: Yes, yes.

Q: Would you like to see your daughters have careers—study law, teach, write books?

A: Well, I have to admit, my views are old-fashioned. I can't help feeling that women's role is—well, I liked that description of me—as wife and mother. I hear about women who have jobs and careers, but they fail to honor mothers. I think it's the most important job there is and the most rewarding thing a woman can do, to raise children.

Q: What about the working mother, who has to work to support her family?

A: Well, if a woman has to work, that's one of the problems. I think it is. Augustine who said the first five years of a child's life are the most important. It's the time of such enormous development. If a poor working mother has to be away from her child, I think it's terribly wrong to leave a baby of that age.

Q: I remember you were quoted once, after a spell of bad weather, when the sun finally came out, you told a friend, "Up there in Heaven Bobby must have told God he had to do better." Do you think of Bobby as up there in Heaven watching over you?

A: Yes, oh, I certainly do.

How Day Goes

Q: Someone once said that your home, Hickory Hill, seems almost as though Bobby was expected to walk in. Can you tell me how your day goes?

A: I have breakfast with the children, and then there's tons of mail. It's just hopeless to keep up with it. And I'm in six car pools a day. I always have my meals with the children. Then I'm like any other mother—there are doctors' appointments, dentists.

Q: Do you have the same friends that you and Bobby always had?

A: I like to think so.

Q: Would you go back into politics to campaign for Teddy if he ran for President?

A: Oh, yes, but that's a pretty big if.

Q: Bobby once said he would like his sons to be in politics. Would you like to see them follow in their father's footsteps?

A: I think it's a very noble profession. I still think it's a very noble profession. I still think it's a very noble profession.

A: Yes, they seem to have a tendency in that direction. And I would be very proud if that's what they choose. I still think it's the most noble profession.

Q: Kathleen was an effective and enthusiastic campaigner for Sen. McGovern during the last election. Would you want her to have a career in politics and public service?

A: Kathleen is married now and, with a husband, it's pretty tough to have two careers. But I'm sure she'll continue to work for candidates she believes in.

Q: Your older boys have had more growing-up pains. Do you worry about them?

A: Certainly... There's such great uncertainty in the world. Q: Do you encourage them to make their own decisions?

Children's Decisions

A: Our children get used to making their own decisions very early. Kathleen (now a senior at Radcliffe) has been on her own for a long time, and she's had a very interesting life. She's worked summers on an Indian reservation—she was one of the first to do that. Other summers she's worked with the mentally retarded. Our oldest son, Joe, has had an interesting life too, but he has been more on the adventurous side. He's been a guide on Mt. Rainier. He's been to Africa. He has done a lot of traveling. He went to Bangladesh with Ted and was deeply affected by what he saw there. Right now he's working as a volunteer with underprivileged children in Arlington, Mass.

Q: Do you think children in large families have any special problems—a need to search for individual identity?

A: Children in large families, if they lose anything (in attention) from their parents, get it from their siblings. I think there's nothing like the advantages of growing up in a large family. You learn to roll with the punches. You learn that you have to speak up at the dinner table to get attention.

Q: Do you single out the child who needs extra attention?

A: Yes, if one hasn't spoken up at dinner, I'll make sure he gets a chance. But all of ours seem to be very able to get attention on their own.

Q: Your husband supported Cesar Chavez and the Mexican and Filipino agricultural workers in their strike against the California grape growers. And you, too, have supported Chavez in his lettuce boycott, even visiting him in a Salinas jail. Do you still boycott lettuce?

A: I do, and it's very hard for me, because I love lettuce. But I don't buy it.

Q: I understand that Robert F. Kennedy Memorial is not the usual foundation. It doesn't just give grants for social projects, but provides fellowships.

A: The Robert F. Kennedy Memorial is a multifaceted thing and it's taken us a while to work it out. We now have Robert F. Kennedy fellowships assigned to Indian reservations and to helping the blacks in ghettos. One fellow was associated with Cesar (Chavez), another fellow started the first Chicano (Mexican-American) radio station. Imagine, the first! We're also concerned about black "pushouts." You know, they find ways to push black children out of school. The children are suspended for little or no reason. You've been absent three days—out you go. This happens all over the South. We have three Robert F. Kennedy youth fellows (under 18) working out of Greenville, S.C., on that, and two senior fellows in Atlanta, Ga. We have a study into the state of high school journalism. We do a lot of things very quietly. But the poor, the minority people, they know about us. We have blue-ribbon lawyers in Washington who cut through red tape and do marvelous things to help the poor. We just haven't done very well in getting exposure in the press, but it's seemed more important to get established first, to get the job done.

Q: I know you still find relaxation in sports. As a tennis player, did you watch Billie Jean King defeat Bobby Riggs and did you, like many women athletes, think it was a good thing for the advancement of women in sports?

A: It's awfully hard for me to get madly excited about an athlete because she's a woman. I just like to see someone out there giving their all, whether they're a man or a woman.

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